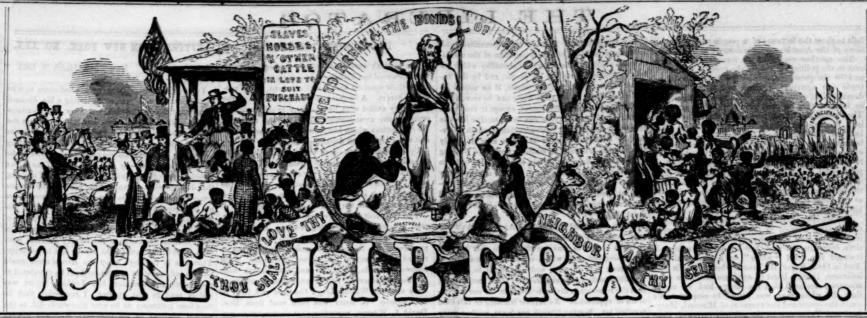
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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. ... From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, CIVIL, service, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of CONGRESS extend to interference with the institution of slavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERPERED wire, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a w. power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, ACconding to the Laws or wan ; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armics are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. ADAMS.

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VOL. XXXV. NO. 13.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

WHOLE NO. 1782.

# Selections.

## LECTURE ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

On Monday evening, March 4, a lecture on the origo and results of the American rebellion was deliverdin the hall of the Mechanics' Institution, in Stock port, (England,) by Mr. J. H. Estcourt, of Manchester. Councillor John Walthew occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer. There were on the platform Mr. Alderman Chapman, Mr. Councillor Barber, Mr. Councillor Alderley, Mr. W. Forrester, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hindle, &c. &c.

Mr. ESTCOURT then proceeded to make an able and acid speech, the concluding portion of which we give

Observe some of the results of the rebellion. The Homestead Act has been passed, whereby free land can be obtained by free settlers in perpetuity; Kanhas been admitted a free State; slavery has been lished in Columbia district. Western Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, laryland, Missouri, Louisanta, and Delaware; Hayti and Liberia, two colored republics, have been recognized; the right of search in vessels trading from Africa has been guaranteed by treaty, a slave-trading Captain hung, and every man, of whatever coldeclared a citizen, and competent to witness in

or, declared a citizen, and competent to witness in coarts of justice. (Applause.)

Now we come to the election of 1864. The question to be decided was—"Shall the Union live, or shall slavery reign?" and the people by millions declared that the Union should live, and that slavery chould die. (Loud applause.) It was a sublime spectacle for the contemplation of a world, that of a pectacies for the midst of an unprecedented civil war, engaging in a prolonged political conflict, in which every feeling of the human heart was appealto, going to the ballot-box quietly and in the most orderly manner, endorsing the policy of the govern-nent, and electing their rulers for another term of men, and circuing again that noble, honest, true-heart-ed man, Abraham Lincoln, and solving effectively the problem that free suffrage and republican institations can be upheld even in the most critical time of a nation's life, and proving that a strong government may rest upon the will of the people as well so on the divine right of kings. (Applause.) See, to, in how dignified a position it placed the President, and how well he sustained himself. No vaunting, no boasting in oratory. Said he, "I do not impagn the motives of any one who opposed me. It pugatine motives and any one and the motive many one. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave, patriotic men are better than gold. So long as I have been here, bave not willingly planted a thorn in any man's

-worth remembering, worthy of example to us all. Then that declaration in the President's Message, crowning all that had preceded it: "I will not return any man to bondage. If you, the people, re-paire me to undo my emancipation decree, another, not I, must do it." And so stands Abraham Linn upon the highest pinnacle of honor-the savior

and emancipator of a race. (Loud applause.)
And now we come to the grand climax of legislanon. On the 31st of January, 1865, at mid of hight, the capitol at Washington was crowded with peo-ple of both sexes. The vote was to be taken on the amendment to the Constitution, by which slavery was to be abolished and prohibited forever within the dominions of the United States. As vote after vote was announced, now 'mid husbed silence, and now with ringing cheers, it came to the crisis of the ting. How will the doubtful democrats vote? suspense was soon put an end to, the doubtful became certain, and "yea" followed "yea" natil the required majority was obtained; and "yea followed "yea" until more were polled," and then followed "yea" until more were polled, and then, with one burst of joy and exultation, the capitol was made to resound with the cheering of a vast maltitude, roused with ecstacy and with vigor clothed; and the morning usbered in the great event of the rebellion, and the greatest in the history of America. (Applause.) A day to be honored all over the world, and to be remembered for all time. (Annlame.)

How will the Legislatures of the States vote? was the next cry. Well, in eleven subsequent days, eleven States had ratified the amendment, and forement stood Maryland, who, freed and in her right mind, said "Amen." Then New York, Missouri, Masachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, (the Egypt of the West, had shaken off her black laws, and she, too.) mid, "So be it." Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Rhode Island said "Yea, Amen!" and so on the great record will be completed when all the States necessary to legally mill shall be obtained, and then the jubilee day will not be far distant, when on the soil of America to slave can "live, or move, or have a being." (Loud anniance)

It does not require any further proof to show that fike rebellion had only resulted in this one fact, the serifice of life and treasure would be well made. But the more we look at the interior life and char-cter of the American people, the more noble they become the more wonderful they appear. Rememthe more wonderful they appear. Remember that they have had to sustain the greatest armies that ever were marshalled on the battle-field, without any preparation for such a purpose, their standing army and the navy scattered, the treasury capited by those chivalrous and honorable Southerners who held office under Buchanan, the arms deposited in the arms also of the South, so that when saited in the arsenals of the South, so that when he blow came and Fort Sumter was fired upon here was neither army, navy, arms, nor arsenal.

the trumpet sound of that shot woke up the patritim of the people, and in a few weeks an army of people, though not of soldiers, was on its march; makilled but brave, undisciplined but true, ungentalled but daring; and they fought, were defeated; their places supplied again; and thus, fighting and thoughing, they learned the art of war, and the battle was carried to the anomy's gate, and victory

date was carried to the enemy's gate, and victory at enthroned in the triumphant car moved by the military prowess of the freemen. But, said some wise men, statesmen, or would be uch in this country, "Let the rebels go; give the law States their independence; do not carry out this war for empire, it is barbarous. Your country is too large for one care parts. this war for empire, it is barbarous. Your country is too large for one government to rule; there ought to be at least four or five kingdoms on your soil;" and in such wise our great men talked and wrote. If course, English people never boast; we are hamble, quiet people, content with little. We do not sing about the sun never setting on the Queen's fominions. When Ireland, united to us by constitutional articles of union, rebelled—and she has done it two or three times—did we let her go? did we say, "The channel divides us—geographically you are entitled to a government of your own—you are another people, speaking a different language; we have no right to control you or coerce you." Did we say that? Let the fact of Ireland being part of the kingdom now be the answer. (Applause.) When

separate us—your people are millions more than our population at home—you have on your soil many nationalities of old—many different languages, different customs—you have nothing in common with us in social, political, or religious points of view—it is right for you to leave us and rebel, we will not prevent you? Did we say so? Let the treasure, the life, the horrors of that war to suppress the rebellion reply. And yet, when one people by language, origin, political institutions, common nationality and religion, with no geographical obstacle to unity of soil, but with positive geographical obligations to unity, with a government the most elastic in the world—when a portion of such a people, a small minority of them, rebel against the judgment and will of the majority, we, with pharisaical voice, cry out, "Let them go—you are too large—there is no homogeneousness of people—you cannot live together. Let slavery succeed, hinder it not. And then when Americans beeded not but said, "America for Americans heeded not but said

Well, it is decided that there is to be no division, that there is to be only one nation, and that nation is to be a free one, and it is not to be put into the volcano of bankruptcy, or the abyss of repudiation. To show the wonderful power of the people, it is only necessary to say that villages, schools, hospitals, chapels, clothing, nurses, teachers, missionaries, agents, books, implements of husbandry, and tools for industrial pursuits, have all been made, erected, and supplied by voluntaryism, and heroes and heroines in number sufficient to make a scroll for all the nations of Europe have been supplied by the patriots

officers to a house in Broad St., some to the Marine Hospital, and supplied by voluntaryism, and heroes and heroines in number sufficient to make a scroll for all the nations of Europe have been supplied by the patriots of the nation. (Applause.) No signs of bankruptey, no signs of decay here. The republic has not been the bursting bubble prophesied, but it will live, and be the heritage of freemen to all time. (Applause.)

In conclusion, my address has been delivered to show that slavery was the origin of the rebellion that shavery was the origin of the rebellion. The officers say he is an unmitigated scoundrel and a finished brute. He thrust all classes of prisoners in the same ward, making no distinction between officers, enlisted men, and deserters from either army. He threatened to buck and gag officers who were sick. His inhumanity caused him, it is thought, to be removed by Gen. Hardee.

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The officers to a house in Broad St., some to the load thers to the local hospitals. Dr. George R. C. Todd was the surgeon in charge of the hospital, and others to the hospital for Union prisoners at Rikerville, near Charleston, dear the same interesting the hospital and inhabition of the Policien of the Northead Policien of the September.

The officers to a house in load the hospital and others to the hospital and unministed a loadse and unministed elements of with gracefulness welcomed by the Chief Justice thereof, amid the plaudits of the elite of Washington. (Applause.) The Rev. H. Garnett, a colored man, has preached by invitation in the House of Representatives at Washington, and was received with all the honors a great people can bestow. Lastly, around the steps of the Capitol of Nashville, Tennessee, was gathered a vast concourse of people, black and white. The new Vice President, Andrew Johnson, another native of a slave State, and one who has been derided as a tailor by those who, by the way, will not make a ninth part of him, whatever he may be pronative of a slave State, and one who has been derided as a tailor by those who, by the way, will not make a ninth part of him, whatever he may be proportionate to other men, Andrew Johnson, standing on those steps, declared, with the history of the past to witness, the present condition to guide, and the future to encourage him, freedom full, broad, and unconditional to every man in Tennessee, and that rebellion and slavery should, by God's help, no longer pollute the State and the people, with one mighty shout, in that solemn scene, said, "Thank God! Amen!" (Applause.) The times are miraculous; a nation born again, a people morally educated, a continent kindled into enthusiasm, and freedom, the long sought, much desired, and yearned for boon, obtained in the short space of four years; the poison tree of the slave power's planting dug out by the root in six of what were formerly slave States, and the tree of liberty planted therein, the leaves where of are for the healing of the nation. Hail, joyful day, when the morning shall rise upon the North American continent with no slave upon its soil, no stain upon the flag, but when the stars and stripes shall wave over all the land, a land wherein shall dwell righteousness and peace, and where prosperity and happiness shall bless all people within her hordwell righteousness and peace, and where prosperi-ty and happiness shall bless all people within her bor-ders! (Loud applause.)

At the conclusion of the lecture, the usual votes of

with three times three "cheers for Abraham Lincoln." They, the slaves, are rejoiced at the prospect of being forced into the Rebel army. They declare the will shoot behind, and not before. Capt. Samuel C. Timpson, Co. A. of the 95th New York, belonging to the Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps, Gen. Wardsworth's command, who was captured at the battle of the Wilderness, night of May 2, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 2, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. In John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. The skirmish line in John May 6, 1884, while in the skirmish line. The skirmish line in John May 6, 1884, while in Joh

India, which we had gotten possession of by many questionable and devious means, and with force of arms at various times kept when she mutinied and rebelled, did we say, "Thousands of miles of sea separate us—your people are millions more than our population at home—you have on your soil many nationalities of old—many different languages, different customs—you have nothing in common with the first properties. They have returned as the first properties of the whole block was destroyed. On the night of Sept. 16, our shells kept us awake all night.

Well, it is decided that there is to be no division, ment. No reply came for three days. A

officers into this boat, and bore them in safety be-yond the reach of the men-hunters and their natural allies the bloodhounds, at the risk of his own life. He piloted the officers around the pickets, who were lying in wait for them, by which means they escap-ed. The slaves said: "Our masters curse you all de

thanks were given, the proceedings terminating with thanks were given, the proceedings terminating with the times three "cheers for Abraham Lincoln.

They, the slaves, are rejoiced at the prospect of being forced into the Rebel army. They declare they will shoot behind, and not before.

As the result of this, the men became enfeebled | hood! and discouraged, and soon they sickened and died. The rebel officers told them the rate at which they were dying, and taunted them with the remark that all who did not enlist in the rebel service would be dead within a few months. Fifteen hundred men did enlist in the rebel service, in the hope of saving their lives. Some of those subsequently escaped to the Federal lines, some were caught attempting to escape, and were sent back to the prison, while still

escape, and were sent back to the prison, while still others remain in the army.

A Catholic priest was sent to the prison, who found 800 inmates of that persuasion, who were taken from the main prison to a place where they were better treated. After arrangements for the exchange had all been completed, the rebels told them that they would be taken back to the main prison, where they would die like sheep, if they would not enlist; but to their credit be itsaid, though they knew nothing of the arrangements, every man the formal prison of the arrangements, every man destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured.

the most unfeeling manner, and borne away to a place of burial, where a ditch had been provided for them. As the cart moved over the rough ground, the bodies were jostled about in a manner not pleasant to contemplate by those who had reason to believe that their own turn would come next.

## THE ORIGINAL PLATFORM

Twenty-five years of argument had only brought the people to the point of slavery restriction, or non-extension. Such was the platform on which Mr. Lincoln began his first term of office. The re-bellion was to be subdued, but slavery left intact, and dominant in the nation. It was to be left to blight fifteen States by its immediate presence, and thence to cast its dark shadow over all the rest, and choose its own time to hatch out another rebellion. It was a grand stride of the people from their stupid pro-slaveryism up to the point of slavery restriction. From Buchanan up to Lincoln the first, was a long march. But it was a longer one from Lincoln the first and slavery restriction, up to Lincoln the second and slavery extirpation. Be it ever remembered, that Mr. Lincoln was called to his second term of office in the name and health of redical thence to cast its dark shadow over all the rest, and membered, that Mr. Lincoln was called to his second term of office in the name and behalf of radical abolition. The people placed him on a platform declaring boldly, and with no doubtful meaning, that "Justice and the public safety demand the complete and total extirpation of slavery from the complete and total extirpation of slavery from the collection of the Republic."

Captain 1. Seymond in the Captain 1. Seymond is now General Jeff. C. Davis is now General Jeff. C. Davis; Captain J. G. Foster is now Major General Foster; Second Lieutenant J. N. Hall is now first lieutenant. We believe all these officers are living.

The details of this the first conflict of the war, because of the Republic."

oil of the Republic."

"Radical abolitionist," four years ago, was a phrase applied with a reproachful sneer to a class of men so few in numbers as to be deemed worthy only of sneers and jibes. Radical abolition was the rav-

forming a military organization to aid the Union cause, when he was again arrested, with many of his neighbors, and this time was sent to Salisbury, N. C., where he remained till within a few days. When an exchange of prisoners was agreed upon, he claimed to be a Northern man, and was allowed to come out of the prison, that his case might be investigated, and once out he was able to keep along, with the soldiers, and thus escaped.

He confirms all that has been said, and the worst that has been said, of the brutal manner in which the prisoners at Salisbury have been treated. Prisoners who spent last summer in the slaughter-pen at Andersonville, and were in the winter taken to Salisbury to keep out of the way of Sherman, declared the Andersonville hell not to be so bad as the Salisbury was about two hundred, but the number was then increased by arrivals from Kichen mond, and from prisons further south, to ten thousand. The ill treatment commenced with their arrival, and by death from exposure and starvation, and by a few escaping, their number was required in February to forty-five hundred. As many as seventy died in one day, and the average rate of mortality from October was twenty-five each day. The stated rations were very poor and very small, and half the time these were cut down to one half or one-fourth. Some days they were withheld altogether.

As the result of this, the men became enfeebled of the chall in the first instance of the kind in the history of the country. The world does move; and may God speed its instance of equity and brother-hood!

Scarcely had the funeral obsequies of the slaven dough of poking dictum followed him to ignominy. One day, not long ago, the tall, manly form of Charles Sumner (God bless him!) might have been seen entering the such satisfact, and half the bar before the Supreme Court room. By his side was a Massachusetts lawyer, well proportioned, good looking, intelligent. Mr. Sumner moved that his sachusetts lawyer, well proportioned, good looking, intelligent. Mr. Sumner mov

The world does move; and may God speed its flight from the dark regions of prejudice to the warmer and sunnier climes of equity and brother--Sabbath Recorder.

### RAISING OF THE FLAG ON FORT SUMTER -A GREAT ANNIVERSARY.

On Saturday, the 13th of April, 1861, the little garrison of Fort Sumter, under command of Major Robert Anderson, U. S. A., surrendered to the reb-

April 18, 1861—10.30, A. M., via New York. Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burnt, the main gates they knew nothing of the arrangements, every man of them remained true to the Union.

Men who were in need of medicine, in going to visit a surgeon, passed through a hospital where they were obliged to step over dead and dwing men lying on the ground. As men died in the hospitals, they were placed in a row, in just the condition and position in which they breathed their last, and sometimes, when the number was larger than usual, one layer of dead bodies was placed on top of another. In the morning they were thrown into the dead-cart in the most unfeeling manner, and borne away to a ROBERT ANDERSON.

Major First Artillery Commanding.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, Washington. The following is a list of the officers of the garri-

Names.	Rank.	Reg't or Corps.	Original entry into service.	When
R. Anderson, S. W. Crawford, A. Doubleday, T. Seymour, Theo. Talbut, Jeff. C. Davis,	1st Lieut.	M. Staff. 1st Art. 1st Art. 1st Art.	July 1, '25. March 10, '51. July 1, '43. July 1, '46. May 22, '47. June 17, '48.	Ken'y Penn. N. Y. Vt. D. C. Ind.
J. N. Hall, J. G. Foster, G. W. Snyder, R. K. Meade,	2d Lieut.	lst Art. Eng'rs. Eng'rs.	July 1, '59. July 1, '46. July 1, '56. July 1, '57.	N. Y. N. H. N. Y. Va.

Major Anderson is now Major General Anderson; Surgeon Crawford is Major General Crawford, in command of one of the corps under General Grant; Captain A. Doubleday is General Doubleday, president of the court martial now sitting in Philadelphia; Captain T. Seymour is now General Seymour; First Lieutenant Jeff. C. Davis is now General Jeff. C. Davis; Captain J. G. Foster is now Major General Foster; Second Lieutenant J. N. Hall is now first lieutenant. We believe all' these officers are living.

gan by the rebels with a force of at least seven thousand against a garrison of only eighty men, are familiar to American readers. The endurance and

For colored children, we want that they shall be received in the common schools, as it is done in Massachusetts. We want to see our children seated on the same benches with the white girls and boys, so that every prejudice of color may disappear from childhood, and the next generation be aroused to a sentiment of fraternity.

For colored women we claim the same regard as

For colored women we claim the same regard as for the white ones. They are, as well as the women of any other race, mothers, sisters, wives and daughters; they partake of the same feelings; and we do not want to see them rebuked by men in offices, and treated not as women but as brutes.

For colored men in general, we claim the right of suffrage, and thereby the right of self-taxation and self-government, which is conferred upon the whites. We claim that privilege on the broad ground that they are men, and they are American citizens.

These are the principles we have at any time advocated and defended. We do not care for the obstacles we may find in our way, or the enemies we may arraign against us. The men who of a platform can only be the enemies of Do not say that we are going too far. We ask any candid man: Is freedom complete? Is the black man in the full enjoyment of all he has a right to obtain? If not, why should we stop in our efforts to have justice done to our race?—New Orleans Tribune.

### SPEECH OF HOWELL CORB.

DELIVERED AT MACON, GA. FEBRUARY 16, 1865. [From the Richmond Sentinel, March 16.]

On all hands we hear that the courage and unani-On all hands we hear that the courage and unanimity of the people of Georgia never shone more brightly than they do this day. They have risen up more brave and defiant than ever in the track of the detestable foe that has lately trod their soil. The following extract from a speech delivered by General Howell Cobb, at Macon, on the 16th of February, will illustrate our statement. We copy from the Augusta Constitutionalist :

On this we stand together to-night, and it fills me with new hopes. There is no longer any grounds for differences of opinion among men who are true. From this time forth, mark the men who begin to talk about peace—who say the war ought to close-are despondent, encourage disaffections and ill feelings towards our efforts to prosecute the war, and whose words and conduct show that they are in fa-vor of reconstruction, though they do not talk it vor of reconstruction, though they do not talk it openly. Keep your eyes on the man who talks this way. I will write his history to-night: He will be gloomy; say our armies will be defeated and destroyed, and that there is no hope for us. The next thing you know of him, he will be buying gold—(laughter and applause); next he will send his son to Europe—(great laughter); and perhaps close up the scene by going there himself. (Great laughter and applause.) I was going to wish those young men now in Europe were back here; but I don't wish it. I hope they will remain there during the war, in justice to themselves, and that they will stay there after the war is over, in justice to us. But what of the prospects before us? I do not wish to war, in justice to themselves, and that they will stay there after the war is over, in justice to us. But what of the prospects before us? I do not wish to draw a picture to deceive you. I look upon the prospect as bright and promising. As God is my judge, I have yet to see the first despondent hour. judge, I have yet to see the first despondent hour.
(Applause.) Friends, bear with my earnestness, for
when I am touching this point, I feel that I am attacking the Gibraltar of our enemy—our real foe in
his strongest hold. I do not fear Lincoln, nor Seward, nor all their hordes. They will be scattered
and defeated. The enemy which I fear is here, enthroned in your hearts and deeply scated in your atfections. Let us tear down that idol, and bring true
and honest hearts to the support of our cause. It and honest hearts to the support of our cause. It is better to be free than to be rich. It is better to be beggars and free than to be enslaved, and have milbeggars and free than to be enslaved, and have millions of the miserable perishing stuff which we call property. But what more can I say? One thing more I will ask. Let us have no more dissensions, quarrelings, and wranglings among ourselves. Differ we will, as we have in the past. There will be no time when we can all agree upon all points. If you ask me if I support the Confederate Administration, I answer I do, with all-my heart. If you ask me if I sustain all that the President does and all his views, I answer no. If I had my way, I would do some things he does not, and leave undone some things which he does. "Then why don't you oppose him?" says one. Simply because it may do no good, and it "Radical abolitionist, four years ago, was a phrase applied with a repreachful sweet to a class of men of sweet in numbers as to be deemed worthy only of movers and libes. Radical abolition was the rave of the men of sweet in numbers as to be deemed worthy only of movers and libes. Radical abolition was the rave the miracle which four years of war would bring? "Radical abolition, too tame for a platform now, and only those troils words. It would not contain the miracle which he had excepted, Mr. Lincoln at once recome where the merit of office to which be were about to call Mr. Lincoln.

Consonant with the programme of extripation which he had excepted, Mr. Lincoln at once recome the mental law of the land, and both Houses of Congress adopt the proposition, and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition, and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition and in all the territe was the territe of Columbia, and in all the territe was the tax that the proposition and in all the territe was the territe of the control of the control of the control of the territe of the control of t

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-that its divin ly stands on a level

y wands on a level y one spews out of ich even the poor-er their feet. The flederacy is at this stone at all. It is in the Southern supplied. Negroes but excellent field pers in their rock. out excellent field pers in their pock-o believe that the in a monkey and d orthodox. It is as human beings, to own their wives necession. ery that rings out llows! We won-

ck said to Ante atter would "have e former, you call-"void your rheum are all complai-because you would Shakspeare was all time when he Shakspeare was all time when he ser sort of human the world. He hit on the head, Only or the rampageous nt, of everlasing, much less the hord ever budge them for the fanatics of or the fanatics of the fanatics of all the halls, a But how changed

ave monies," they r, from rain, from o enough and low knees and call on radation and more rtook their rebel-cate effort to ward inent. The world stry when it comes bellion with all its rever cut, not be desperately, but I desperately, but I on its principles, d from those upon and defiantly set anly four years ago.

ergyman, "whose ut," was suddenly gard for the unfor-," and proposed to prove a sure cure this way be made imposition upon old send a printed inform the appli-tter it would be to more or less, and duly compounded. w York impostor is "sands of life"

oubt, is at least a l to. It purports then goes on to residing in South ed a sate and simmatter what, and said " clergyman" saire to benefit the needs it, free of cessively benevo-cost of thousands aity it will afford don't care to be-and so we decline

desired. On the berth, and not swallowing such URN. n't write a novel, ing Captain Rob-lored hero would e spring of 1862, in buard the rebel fall of Charleston, favorable circumalthy man, whose in memory than once belonged to

nd recently navi-aton and by Sum-pure breezes of General Saxton, General Saxton,
Iloward, some liges Cooley and o Captain's face of Captain's face of the Planter has with her, at an i beautiful vessel, der feel proud of unst have thrilled Charieston wharf the "Stars and a description of tances, but leave e writes his hook, taine State Press.

r Dyeing, ING." BANNISTER has removed from

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y hair to its satu-afraid to spank of d, as they are used also packed for her enough to last see y can get authing ANNISTES, troot, Bostol

city of the dead. There were hundreds, perhaps thousands, of our gallant soldiers sleeping quietly their last sleep, who had given their lives a holy sacrifice for our holy cause. And I shought of reconstruction! and it seemed as though a voice rose from the graves of the gallant dead, saying, "Never! Touch it not!" And I called upon God to witness that I had sworn I never would; and so help me God, lad sworn inever would; and so help in-er will. (Enthusiastic and prolonged of Life is but a span. Property is but a fi Put me in the grave, but never put of carment of a submissionist! (Cheers.) never put on m

#### AN ADDRESS BY HON, WM. D. KELLEY.

An enormous gathering assembled last night a Concert Hall. The occasion was that of an address by Hon. Wm. D. Kelley to the "Social, Civil and Statistical Society." of The by Hon. Wm. D. Kelley to the "Social, Civil and Statistical Society "of Philadelphia. This society, composed of the cultivated and more intelligent portion of the colored people of Philadelphia, has inaugurated a series of meetings, which have been addressed thus far by learned and eloquent men, irrespective of color. This course of lectures has been attended by immense audiences. Frederick Douglass and other Americans of African descent the addressed the accordition. have addressed the association. Last night, How Wm. D. Kelley, following the example of other

Wm. D. Kelley, following the course.

As we have said, the house was packed, though
the whites predominated in numbers over the colored
people. The band from Camp Wm. Penn gave the
music. Their fine brass band of thirty musician performed with such acceptability that at times the entire audience applauded them. Upon the platform were benevolent Christian gentlemen of both colors, with not a few clergymen, fair and dusky mingling together as followers of the same Lord. nent among them was Rev. Stephen Smith man of color, who, for thirty years, has been breacher of the Methodist faith, and who, without

eproach, has amassed a very handsome fortune. Miss Greenfield, known as the Black Swan, san accompanying herself upon the piano by way of preliminary. Mr. Robert Purvis then made the announcement that Judge Kelley would speak, in

Ladies and Gentlemen-I am instructed to at nounce to you that the lecture of this evenin conclude the course of lectures before the conclude the coarse of lectures before the Civil, Social and Statistical Association of this city. Not being a member of that association, I feel free to say—what I am sure is but the feeling of all those who have attended these lectures—that we are greatly indebted to the Committee of Arrangements (of whom Mr. Wm. Still is Chairman,) for their corellars and indicate a prostructure of the programments. xcellent and judicious appointments

The formality, ladies and centlemen, of introduing to you one so well known and honored as the distinguished orator of this evening might well be dispensed with. Jugde Kelley's consistent and un swerving fidelity to democratic republican principl
has always secured for him the confidence at admiration of every true lover of freedom. But I desire in an especial manner, representing and speaking for the colored people, to tender to you. Judge Kelley, my profound acknowledgments. Your late able and exhaustive arguement in the national House of Representatives on the vital issue of reconstruction, wherein the claims of the colore people to the enjoyment of equal rights were seably set forth and defended, is alike worthy the d of a statesman and the heart of a philanthropi And may I be allowed, ladies and gentlemen, the And may I be allowed, ladies and gentlemen, the expression of the opinion that this country will have neither Union nor peace—I repeat it, neither Union nor peace—until to all men, irrespective of their color, there shall be a full and practical recognition of equal civil and political rights. And at this consummation, as the French poet, Lamartine, beautifully said that the immortal Wilberforce appeared before the throne of God, bearing in his hands the broken fetters of eight hundred thousand emancipath of the property ien, so shall the prayers of four millions o lled American bondsmen in our land cal down from Heaven blessings upon the heads of the noble men and women who have been faithful to the great principles of human freedom.

Judge Kelley then appeared amid extravagand bursts of applause. He regretted that, being prostrated with the labors of an exhausting session, he little competent to speak to-night. It was President of this association, Mr. William to the President of this association, Mr. V Still, that he was indebted for his subject-War, and the Rights of Humanity." And of what else could be speak? England begins to understand that a State in America is greater than an English shire; and England is beginning to under stand that America has difficulties to settle with her. The speaker, however, would not descant upon this, nor upon the atrocities committed upon Union prisoners; nor upon the magnanimity of the Africo h, who have ministered ough surreptitiously, to their pressing necessities

(Applause.)
A fact is intensely stubborn. He who says that slavery is the cause of the war is but partially right. slavery is the cause of the war is but partially right. Slavery is but one of the bitter fruits from the root from which sprung this war. If we fail to eradicate it we may have peace, but that peace will be agitation, and its fruit will yet mature to bloody and unending war. This war is but the penalty we are paying for violating a fundamental law of God—for violating a law of God that we all professed to believe—the law of human equality—(applause) believe—the law of human equality—(applause)-the law of the inherent nature and the indestruct bility of man's rights.

maintenance. They are founded upon rectitude and justice. Who ever thought of revolutionizing Massachusetts? Every man there who can reacthe Constitution of the United States and of Mas sachusetts is a voter. If he cannot read it, he may qualify himself to do it. He may be a juror as wel as a voter; and there is no trouble or there. A man may be better off on the busetts than in any other place in the world Man, woman and child there earn more wages than in any other place upon God's footstool. Yet in Massachusetts there is no distinction of persons on

We have tried to say that our Declaration of In dependence does not refer to all men. We exclude four millions from its benefits. We have denied to them the fact of their own existence, save as we could make them useful to ourselves; and we have tried in it to deceive the all-seeing God; and o ended knee, before our Maker, we have prayed that our trespasses be forgiven as we forgive those of others, and quietly added, "except the d-d niggers," and our Hibernian friends emphatically add, "except the d-d navgurs." (Applance) add, "except the d—d naygurs." (Applause.) He is a God of justice, and His justice shall not be forever mocked, and He means that on bended knee they shall cease to lie to Him.

Says some good citizen, do you mean to admi negroes to citizenship all over the country? That is just what I mean. (Applause.) They who first came here from England came for liberty. For it they left the graves of their ancestors. For it they encountered savage beasts, and still more savage men. And on the soil of New England, as on that of Pennsylvania, sprang up a people in when the men. And on the soil of New England, as on the of Pennsylvania, sprang up a people in whom the love of liberty was ingrained. They sought to build up a State in which the love of liberty should be up a State in which the love of liberty should be a State in which the love of most be required, alent; that courts of law would not be required. prevalent; that courts of law would not be required, and from that came the arbitrations so troublesome at the present day. The sons of New England have carried the germ of that liberty across the continent. God preserve this country from rule of monarch, lord, or baron! (Applause.) We are but ten days from the kingdoms of Europe; but a few ten days from the kingdoms of Europe; but a few days more from the sluggish myriads of Asia. We are situated to command the trade of the world, and here we should found and perpetuate a pure democ-racy, with powers subject only to the revision of the

To do this we must accept the negro. Our thers did it, and they were blessed. (Applause.) The records of all the States show that down to 1812, outside of South Carolina, the free negro was a citizen and a voter; and the degeneracy of the sons of our revolutionary sires alone changed it, and brought about the system now in vogue us. Our country up to this time was blessed out being superstitious. The speaker could but recur to the time when South Carolina, by inserting the word "white" in a territorial bill, made Missouri a slave State. Ever since then, our lands bay to be of steady value, our commerce and actures have been so fluctuating that we have manufactures have been so fluctuating that we have been, at times, obliged to import operatives from Europe. Our interests have been as unstable as the cas. Out of every hundred merchants, eighty have failed. Of course we have prospered and grown, but slavery has been a fearful injury. All history

fails to show the fortunes of a people so unstable as of any re-constructed State is to be consulted, and

and '88 the question of continuing the African slave trade was agitated. Georgia and South Carolina brought into the country during twenty years, enabled them to obtain an ascendency that began to to provoke this war. Eloquent men in Virginia proclaimed that slavery was weakness rather than strength, that it was crime. James Madison used the term "persons held to service," instead of slave, as conscious of the crime being committed against fact, to be enforced by all the powers of the govern-

The speaker showed how into each new territory Slaves were hurried as they more recently were into Kansas, and the descendants of Revolutionary sires, forgetting all that their fathers had achieved, inserted the word "white" in a territorial bill. And in 1863, Roger B. Taney, whose name is now abolished; that there is, and ever must be, an irro And in 1863, Roger B. Taney, whose name is now infamous, (here a barst of applause lasted for some infamous, (here a barst of applause lasted for some infamous, (here a barst of applause lasted for some infamous, (here a barst of applause lasted for some that the white man was bound to respect. We owed the continued enslavement of Missouri, Maryland and Tennessee to the manufacturers of Connecticut, who preferred peace and traffic to truth and instice. The voice of Connecticut was thought their verdicts recorded. Nothing is so popular their verdicts recorded. Nothing is so popular their verdicts recorded. Nothing is so popular their verdicts recorded. and justice. The voice of Connecticut was thought to be the voice of New England, and the contest as the hearty denunciation of slavery, root and branch was given up. Northern men were to blame for all The most eloquent and powerful anti-slavery speeches

rights to all was defeated. So was that ticket in to Congress, asking it, for God's sake, to keep out the men elected to represent those States. (Loud applause.) Believing in voting early and voting election day, voting everywhere in their way from demand for the colored race, whether relating to their sunrise to sunset. Faithful Ben Butler (applause) liberation from chattel servitude, their education and had been disposed of, and the rebel emissaries plied

It would be very pleasant to give pardoned traitors the government of Louisiana. These people propose to put away a hundred thousand people who are their brothers, uncles, aunties, &c. They propose to make up a nice party by themselves, and have everything screne, as the boys say. The so-called Senate and Legislature of Louisiana contain over thirty men who are policemen in Louisiana. the free State government of Louisiana. Let the government not be recognized until it recognizes every man as entitled to citizenship, and its members themselves will be so fond of the African citizen as to swear that they even have a tinge of African blood in their own veins. Yet, out of 48 parishes States government can permit supplies to be sent without a special permit. The people have nothing but the slave-driver's contempt for us. "So g but the slave-driver's contempt for us. "So op me God," continued the speaker, "I will never vote for such an oligarchy. Wait another Congress, and under the lead of Flanders—God bless him—Louisiana will come to us a free State." (Deafen-

ng applause.)
The speaker read from a paper published in New edited, owned and controlled by colored people. It is published half in French and English and the editors deriving their education from Paris ian colleges, their French is much superior to that of their neighbors. He read articles seconding his own views, and showing that the present State Govern-ment of Louisiana does not entitle it to admission

The elequent Judge spoke fully two hours, urging there is no cause for suspicion or delay. sible. The speaker was listened to throughout with reat attention, save when hearty applause showe e effect that he produced.—Philadelphia Gazette.

# The Biberator. No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

I REPEAT THE DECLARATION MADE A YEAR AGO, THAT WHILE I REMAIN IN MY POSITION. I SHALL NOT ATTEMPT TO ETRACE OF MODIFY THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, NOR SHALL I RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS FREE BY THE TERMS OF THAT PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY OF THE the question of abolitionism per se. No doubt it will ACTS OF CONGRESS. IF THE PEOPLE SHOULD, BY WHATEVER give rise to new associations and new measures, which MODE OR MEANS, MAKE IT AN EXECUTIVE DUTY TO RE- will lend to it whatever of zeal or devotion may be ENSLAVE SUCH PERSONS, ANOTHER, AND NOT I, MUST BE called for in the struggle for political equality, without THE INSTRUMENT TO PERFORM IT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the AMERI-CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the city of New York, on Tuesday, May 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

bers of the Society a prompt attendance at this meet- pedient. ing. The questions to come before it are of the greatest importance. Some members of the Committee propose, in view of the almost certain ratification of he Anti-Slavery Amendment of the United States Constitution, to dissolve the Society at this annual meeting; while others would postpone such dissolution until the ratification of that Amendment is officially proclaimed; and others, still, advocate continuing the Society's existence until all the civil rights of the negro are secured.

Besides this, whichever of these views receives the sanction of the Society, there is the further question whether the Standard shall be continued.

On these and other accounts, our deliberations will be most interesting and important, and ought to as. Ever since he has been in England, he has been persemble all the members and earnest friends of the Society.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The approaching anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society is one that should be well represented by its members and auxiliary Societies, for the reasons stated in the official call of its Executive Committee. It is not only desirable, but to a certain extent important, that whatever may be the conclusion then arrived at as to the continuance or dissolution of the Society, there should be a full attendance, and a thoughtful consideration of the whole subject before coming together. It will be an anniversary held too, as progress has been made in the right direction under circumstances wholly unlike any that has preceded it; for the doom of slavery has been decreed by the nation, and the year of jubilee is come.

On the 8th of November, 1864, the question of so of our country, and describing him, after the manne amending the Constitution of the United States as to of rebel and copperhead blackguards, as "long and make it illegal for any person to be held in slavery in any State or Territory in the Union was submitted to the popular vote, and sustained by an overwhelming majority. On the 31st of January last, the U.S. in wild-cate'; with a backward length of skull and House of Representatives concurred with the Senate in submitting the aforesaid amendment to the Legislatures of the several States for their approval or rejection. Eighteen of the twenty-five States, competent to decide upon it, have promptly recorded an almost unanimous vote in favor of the measure. Three equally astounding, "This I say with hundreds of only have rejected it-New Jersey, Delaware, and documents before me to prove it"!! The exact truth Kentucky—the only States that opposed the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the only States whose loyalty is open to suspicion. Of the concurrence of cepted) "by his own electors as Abraham Line all the other States, at the earliest opportunity, there and the attempt of Mr. Conway to deery him will only is no room for doubt; so that, while only one more State is needed to make the requisite number (threefourths) specified by the Constitution, it is certain that Alliance for the suppression of intemperance, and au

The speaker continued to trace the successive eras in the political history of the country. In 1787 and 188 the question of continuing the African slave preme Court of the United States, if an appeal be made to it—still, as no such State can be recognized trade was agitated. Georgia and South Carolina demanded its continuance. The north did not, but so long as they secured peace, they did not eare. They suited the whites, and they "threw the nigger in." No one can be offended at this phrase. It is but the national slang. (Applause.) The slaves brought into the country during twenty years, brought into the country during twenty years, agreed upon, is beyond all doubt or anxiety. Nothing remains to be done but certain formalities, in order to make the extinction of slavery, and the right of every human being on the American soil to personal fre

Hence, the grand object of the American Anti-Sle very Society is accomplished. No longer are agents or tracts needed to convince the people that slavery abolished; that there is, and ever must be, an irre We sold ourselves to the devil, and what have we only whispered, others can now applaudingly speak done with the money? (Applause.) The men of the South now ask us to oppose them no longer, but to let them fight for their freedom and human ton as in Boston and New York, and wherever the status. Look at Louisiana. Each ticket was for a flag goes. As drops are lost in the ocean, so are th free State government. That which provided equal original anti-slavery men and women lost among the millions who have come over to their side, and crushing the "peculiar institution" beneath their massive weight. Once separate and distinct from the great mass of the community, the abolitionists are no longer " fanatical" or singular in any thing that the elevation, or their complete enfranchisement as a ma ter of justice and safety. It seems to us, therefor that the time for disbanding the American Anti-Sla very Society, and all its auxiliaries, has fully come that their longer existence will at best be mere nominal, and, consequently, neither advantageous n desirable; that they have done their work as anti-slavery bodies, and may now wind up their operation with credit and dignity; and that they will exhibi weakness rather than wisdom, egotism rather than nsable in the future as they certainly have been in the past. It is for them to see, and greatly rejoice at the fact, that their cause is now myriad-handed, too powerful to be resisted in any direction, and sweeping onward with the force of Niagara.

"Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage." Let there be no feeble lingering of life on their part erely on technical issues-such as that the requ site number of States have not vet adopted the co-

stitutional amendment, or that the emancipated slave have not yet been brought from the auction-block to the ballot-box. If anything is determined in this struggle, and by the nation, it is the utter and ever lasting extinction of slavery. All controversy has ended about it. No sane man doubts that all States are a unit on the constitutional amendment and will so record their votes as fast as legislative op portunity is presented, excepting the three semi-se nent of Louisiana does not entitle it to admission tious, copperhead States that have already done thei not the union of States, such as those of the North. worst. Where there is neither doubt nor uncertainty tious, copperhead States that have already done their

"It is done!
Clang of bell and roar of gun
Send the tidings up and dowa!
How the belfries rock and reel!
How the great guns, peal on peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!

For the Lord
On the whirlwind is abroad;
In the earthquake he has spoken;
He has smitten with his thunder
The iron walls asunder,
And the gates of brass are broken!

As for the political status of the liberated bondme separate anti-slavery organization, but it is to be as gued and settled upon its own merits; and is already challenging the attention of all parties in the land and will be sustained or opposed without reference t

regard to complexional distinctions Believing, therefore, that the American Anti-Socie ty,-reverently thanking God for having made it a sig nal instrumentality for saving the nation from destru tion by effecting the abolition of slavery, and rejoicing that henceforth there is to be in our land neither slav holder nor slave,-may with propriety, credit and ad vantage dissolve its organization at the coming anni ersary, we shall give our voice and vote for this con clusion; leaving the members of the Society to con The Executive Committee urge upon all the mem- tinue or end its existence as they shall think most ex-

## M. D. CONWAY.

We publish an interesting letter from THOMAS H BARKER, Esq., of Manchester, England, which is mainly in reference to an abusive and discreditable article which appeared some time since in Fraser' Magazine, from the pen of Moncure D. Conway, con cerning President Lincoln in special, and his adminis tration generally, with some incidental personal as saults upon others. That article we have not see but the extracts which Mr. Barker has made from it as illustrating its spirit and object, are sufficient to show its author to be in no enviable state of mind forming various "fantastic tricks before high heaven, -beginning with making a treasonable overture to the rebel commissioner, Mason of Virginia, and ending with a proposition for the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, on condition that it will abolish the slavery on its soil which, on the first of January 1, 1863, was abolished by Abraham Lin coln, whom to caricature and misrepresent, in the true Virginia spirit, appears to give him constant employment and uncommon delight. He has been a mis-chief-maker ever since he landed in England. Instead of bestowing his special attention upon the rebel emissaries and their sympathizers, and endeavoring to strengthen the administration and government of this country in the good-will of Europeans, he has improved every opportunity to bring the President and his measures into contempt; and just in proportion Nothing can evince more strongly his meanne and malignity than his grouping Abraham Lincol with "the Polks, Fillmores, Pierces and Buchanans lank as the traditional Yankee : lean and but the 'poor white' of the South that he was born with the arm of a Hoosier that can 'whip his weight feeble occiput," &c., &c. Again, his effrontery and mendacity are brought out in bold relief in his mor President been elected, so detested by his own electors a is, that no President has ever been so highly appreci recoil upon himself.

Mr. Barker is Secretary of the United Kingdon four more States—i. e. 22 out of 25—will give their cordial sanction to the amendment. Even if the vote chester Union and Emancipation Society.

### FRATERNITY FESTIVAL.

The seventh anniversary of the Parker Fraternity was celebrated last Friday evening by a festive meeting at their spacious and beautiful rooms, 554 Washington Street. A large number of the friends of the Fraternity united with its members to celebrate this occasion, the arrangements were abilifully made by occasion, the arrangements were skillfully made by the committees which had them in charge, and the reparlor of the late Theodore Parker. Mr. Yeadon was sult was a joyous and delightful festival.

Upon and around the desk were beautiful bouquets a band occupied the musician's gallery, and introduced with its lively strains the performances of the evening. A well-selected choir of singers sat near the that distinguished agitator whose head had by statute that distinguished agitator whose head had by statute platform, and songs, duets, quartettes were given

read a brief and interesting address, referring to various circumstances connected with the origin and progress of the Society, and making suggestions in Wm. Lloyd Garrison might not be lost to posterity. regard to its present and future usefulness. Next That was in the days when the Herald alone could wed remarks, humorous and sentimental, from Mr. John Wetherbee, Jr. Then excellent addresses were made by William Lloyd Garrison and Rev. S. widely read in that quarter. I remember that he David A. Wasson, regretting that circumstances prevented him from attending the meeting, and giving friendly and judicious counsel to the Association. A the other side; and if this is a commendable quality final speech had been expected from Hon. George in ordinary debate, it was a virtue with so verbo Thompson, who was present; but that gentleman fellow. Mr. Yeadon eventually returned to his home, thought fit, instead, to read a passage from a poem, of but not till he had inflicted several further letters upon which he expressed great admiration, Montgomery's the community, and bored his friends and foes alike " Pelican Island."

given to social conversation and promenade, and then ington," and betrayed his ancient infirmity of speech. the party ascended to the supper-room in the next What part, if any, he took in consummating the secesthem. After an hour spent in harmonious and ap- been in hearty sympathy with the rebellion, I am preciative discussion of this part of the entertainment, informed, apart from its general notoriety, by a personal the members and guests of the Fraternity returned to friend of his, a clergyman, who stuck to his loyalty the Hall, which had in the meantime been cleared for liberty and Union, and somehow to Charleston, dancing. With this agreeable and salutary exercise month before its capture, when he escaped in a blockthe Festival of the Parker Fraternity was closed; and, ade-runner, and reached this port. In perhaps his last lest any one should suspect the dancing to have interview with Mr. Yeadon, the latter said to him been unduly protracted, it may be mentioned that "You and I, Mr. R., have differed totally on this queseven those who staid latest went away early .- C. K. W.

NEW ENGLAND FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY. A special meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Melodeon. E. Atkinson presided, and River and the Neuse, the unhappy exile is pondering made a few introductory remarks. Rev. Dr. F. Tompkins, of England, who has recently returned from a visit to the freedmen of the South, addressed the meeting. He made some statements of the various inter esting things he had seen and heard and referred at some length to the course taken by England in Ameri- Judge (if I mistake not) who has just retired from your can affairs. The meeting was subsequently addressed by George Thompson, of England, in an eloquent and by the abolitionists since the war began. I mean an effective manner.

The meeting was thinly attended, evidently for the This was a matter of regret—especially as Dr. Tomp-kins has proved himself to be one of the warmest friends and most earnest advocates of the cause of our in seeking for a place to stand on, they were not likely government and country in England, and deserved, therefore, a strong popular greeting in Boston

SUNDAY SERVICES. A public meeting under the auspices of the Ward Eleven Freedmen's Aid Society was held Sunday evening in the Shawmut Universalist Church, Shawmut Avenue. The President, E. W. Kinsley, Esq., occupied the chair, and the religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Sumner Ellis, associate pastor of the Universalist Society. Rev. T. B. Thayer, Rev. James M. Sims of Savannah-brother of the fugitive Thomas Sims, who was sent back into slavery from Boston a few years since,-and Rev. Sumner Ellis urged the importance of aiding the

Miss Delia A. Webster delivered an address in the State of Kentucky, her encounters with guerillas and other savages.

A temperance address was delivered, under the auspices of the Suffolk Temperance Union, Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Manning, in the Old South Church. At the close of the exercises, the pledge was circulated, and two hundred and fifty-five signatures

My DEAR Mr. GARRISON-Enclosed you will find three dollars and fifty cents for the Liberator,

from January 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1866. I have been long wanting to write to assure you of cordial approval of the course you have towards the Administration. With you, I can extowards the Administration. With you, I can ex-claim, thank God for Abraham Lincoln! I know he before they would allow them to be used at the South, has not always done all I could have wished; but the with what feelings do you read, in the correspondence regret that he has not done more shall not prevent me of the Tribune, that at Charleston "all rebel school-books from rejoicing that he has done so much. slavery triumph than I ever expected we should be in my day, that I will not place myself out of sympathy its legitimate meaning. It followed our twisted morals with the spirit of the day by any captious criticism or unreasonable demand, but rather hail each advancing wave with a glad thanksgiving. We shall best secure the future by gratefully receiving the good of

Yours, for universal freedom and equal justice,

LEOMINSTER, March 20, 1865 At a public meeting of the Leominster Freedmen's Aid Society, held on the evening of March 19th, an address of great power was delivered by Mrs. FRANCES E. W. HARPER, a colored lady of culture and refinement, whose eloquence in behalf of her people, and in interpreting the mission of the war, held the undivid-

ed attention of a large audience for over an hour. It is with great pleasure that I recommend Mrs. HARPER to all friends of truth as a lecturess of peculiar power. Her address was characterized by ness of thought, remarkable facility of language, and an unction from on high. We believe she is doing yeoman service for truth, and bid her God speed. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN.

President Leominster Freedmen's Aid Society.

## THE LATE DANIEL FOSTER.

DEAR FRIEND-I am glad to respond, according to of the family of the Christian patriot, DANIEL FOS-TER. It is a privilege to contribute to the payment of

the debt that humanity owes to his memory.
"Who would not sing for Lycidas?—himself could human family? Among the highest names on the bright roll of those who watched for and foresaw the nor even the dearer interests of their loved ones,

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. The Legislative Cor tee, to whom was referred the subject of capital punishment, have agreed to report that it is inexpedient to legislate at the present time in reference to a repeal

### LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XXX.

You may remember, as every one had cause to who

NEW YORK, March 23, 1865. To the Editor of the Liberator

parlor of the late Theodore Parker. Mr. Yeadon was then on a tour through the North, and was laboring under the idea that his movements deserved to publicly chronicled,-by his own hand, if no other would do the office for him. The incident of meeting a marketable value in the State adjoining his own, wa with good effect in the intervals of speaking.

The President of the Fraternity, Mr. Charles Fitz, city was indulgent enough to allow him to edit one of publish inflammatory articles, and yet be circulated at the South, and doubtless Mr. Yeadon's report was Calthrop. A letter was then read from Rev. then bore testimony, as he ever afterwards did, to the perfect courtesy of his opponent, who was always ready to be interrupted, and give the fullest hearing to I think his latest appearance was in Charleston, where After the speaking and singing, a short interval was he introduced Mr. Everett as the "laudator of Wash where a handsome collation was spread for sion of his native State, I do not know. That he had tion, [secession and slavery,] but I now admit that you were right, and I was wrong." This conviction cannot have been weakened since that conversation. Somewhere, we must presume, between the James the consequences of an error which was worse tha The somewhat famous interrogatory-" Why don't

you go South?"-which you were once at the pains to answer, when propounded in Faneuil Hall by the District Court, has not less effectually been silenced abolitionists in the broadest sense. There was a very good reason why they should not go South when want of a general knowledge that it would be held. the act involved the making of last wills and testaments, as in a Roman army before a battle. Their object was, like Archimedes', to move the world, and to choose the gallows. Not that they were afraid of death, but that they had a divine burden which was not to be rashly laid down. When, however, the time or converting the North had past, because the designs of slavery upon its life were manifest, then those who had labored for the downfall of the system, under whatever name and by whatever means, did rush to the South. Thousands donned the blue coat of the volunteer, and carried their principles with their flag from the Ohio to the Gulf. Massachusetts sent her quota with the motto of the Commonwealth, never half so glorious as when the epitaph of some heroic martyr, whose rest in Southern soil was easy since his sword had made it free-

" Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.

Tremont Temple, Sunday evening, relating to her Mr. Phillips was represented by that lamented nephew imprisonment by slaveholders at different times in the | who perished untimely at Port Royal, from excessive devotion to the cause of the freedmen. The other day your son, a double ambassador for yourself and Mr. Thompson, halted his company of colored soldiers in the streets of Charleston, but found no Richard Yeadon to uphold the divinity of slavery, or to renew the acquaintance formed with his father. John Brown has his representative at the same focus of treason and oppression-Mr. Redpath-who has had the honor and audacity to inaugurate a system of public schools in Charleston, with no prejudice against color-i. e., against the whites, who are permitted to attend, if they will only behave themselves, and obey their (may be) colored teachers! You, who recall the g of the chivalry for our free institutions, from We are so have been ordered to be delivered up. Receipts are tions confiscated'"! Language at last is returning to in obeying the evil loadstone of slavery. Ere long it will point due North again, and swerve, we hope, no more forever.

If the freedmen should compare their experiences the present, and working from that in wise patience at the end of the war, how multifarious and divers they would be! Some have obtained their liberty, as of old, by fleeing to the Free States, within our army lines, or to our blockading fleet; others have been abandoned by their masters; others still have been taken out of bondage into the army. Thousands, when thus freed, have joined the Federal forces as la porers, teamsters, etc.; thousands have volunteered as soldiers, and thousands been compelled to military service. Of those who, for whatever reasons of age, debility or sex, have escaped enlistment, some have been left in the nakedness of slavery to shift as best they might: others, like those of Georgetown, S. C., under the orders of Admiral Dahlgren, have been furnished by their late owners with sixty days' rations others, like the freedmen in the Department of the Gulf, have been constrained to labor at fixed wages: others, as in the eastern district of Virginia, under the equitable rule of Lieut.-Col. White, have been constrained to labor, but for competitive wages and others, finally, as at Port Royal, have been left under less stringent regulations to develop habits of industry and maintain their independence. These diversities are characteristic of the unsettled state of my ability, to the appeal in the last Liberator, in behalf of the family of the Christian patriot, DANIEL Foshostilities, the necessities of different localities, and the impossibility of concert on the part of subordinates. The uniformity has not been greater since sing." Who would not contribute for the family of we obtained military unity in the Lieutenant-Genone whose whole life was a contribution for the whole eral; for though the military have had almost exclusive dealing with the freed people, they have been charged with really extra official duties, their busi-

nation's peril, and helped to arouse the sleeping patrinoism of the country,—among those champions of not to reorganize society. It must be said for the mercy and justice, carnest in counsel and fearless blacks, that they have submitted with the most exin fight, who counted not their own lives dear, emplary patience to the various experiments that have been tried upon them. Their good nature seems in when the Master's service required the sacrifice,- exhaustible, so that the very defectiveness of certain among all who have labored in the vineyard, and have schemes in which they are involved is obscured by trod the red wine-press of God's husbandry, none, in their endurance and relative happiness. The last faithfulness and bravery, have exceeded DANIEL test of their patience has been made in Richmond, FOSTER, "the tender and true." He trusted his wife at the instance of Davis and Lee, and with the apand children to the protection of God, and the just proval of President Lincoln. They are to be bayogenerosity of his country—for whose cause he laid netted into fighting for whips and handcoffs. It will down his life. The appeal in their behalf is an honorable claim. It is a grateful privilege as well as a deliverers under Grant and Sherman, or to be exposed to danger themselves. They are certain to de-Yours, DANIEL MANN,
A. A. Surg. U. S. A. Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C. March 27th, 1865.

DANIEL MANN,
crisis of battle by a right-about-face in which their
muzzles will point toward Richmond. Jeff. Davis
was right in chiding the delay of the rebel Congress in arming the negro. They have left only time enough to train him to be a peril to themselves, and might as well appeal for succor to the ghost of Nat M. DU PAYS.

LETTER FROM THOMAS H. BARKER, DO

MANCHESTER, (England,) March 4th, lis DRAR MR. GARRISON-I feel moved in spin ep sympathy to write you a few lines of fin op sympathy to write joyful 4th of Narch in organisation of the past fortnight, the mails have been being ng us most inspiring intelligence, making the har of all friends of freedom leap for joy.

We were scarcely prepared, sanguine as reas We were scarcery prepared, amogune as we are for the announcement that Congress would be able fore the close of its last session, to pass the Anno Characteristics abulishing the congress of the close of the close of the congress of the co ment of the Constitution, abolishing and problem ment of the Constitution, sometimes and profile slavery throughout the Union. That was ingreat, glorious, crowning act of justice, policy, i manity and statesmanship—the greatest erest of the age, when it shall have been approved and raisely ge, when it will sour fine State Legislatures. Then will your first pe Declaration of Independence become indeed a religious Declaration of Annual Reality, securing freedom as the induring, noon as and soon must come the price eritage of liberty-equal rights and privilege

On the 28th ult., the Executive and a large au-Of the most active friends of the Union and Exact TION SOCIETY, convened by circular, met at de Trevelyan Hotel, and spent a delightful cremen celebrating the adoption of the Anti-Slavery Ane selebrating the account of the convery Anal-ment. You will have received the newspaper reper the meeting ere this can reach you. We ver of the meeting city that fifteen States had already raided and only one (Delaware) had refused to wise out it and only one (Death that vote is not a family, but all soon be reconsidered and reversed. I cannot concein how it is possible that even one loyal State can be as blind, so perverse, so unpatriotic, and so criminal at to vote against the Amendment. It seems to me social abasement, moral infamy, political suicide, of the most reckless and unaccount I suppose there is an explanation of the aband ad suppose the We shall watch with deepening into est the action and decision of the other loyal States. until the constitutional ratification shall have been onsummated. What a grand thing it would be if we had the Atlantic telegraph in operation, to fast urth glorious intelligence from day to day

We have also been thrilled and elated with the inelligence that Maryland, Missouri and Tensesse have bounded into the glorious phalanx of Free States by self-emancipating ordinances, giving inmedian inconditional, uncompensated liberty to all their slaves. "God bless Free Missouri" and Free May land, and the GREAT FREE REPUBLIC OF AMERICA that soon is to be, "without a master and without slave"-a vast Human Brotherhoed!

How significant it is, that no sooner do we get for news that Congress has resolved in favor of the mendment of the Constitution, eliminating the virus of slavery-the foul source of your social corns tions and sectional conflicts-but almost the next in portant military news informs us that CHARLESon, the cradle of secession, the focus of rebellion, th nest of treason, has fallen into the hands of Mr. Lin coln's loyal soldiers! Is there no providence in this Nothing more than a mere coincidence? To me it seems vastly more. The good old book tells us the when a man's ways please God, he will make ever his enemies to be at peace with him; and the same must be true of nations and commun purge out utterly and forever that great social ring of oppression, cruelty and lust embodied in the Sing Power that has so long dominated and degraid American character, institutions and policy, salther will you become a peaceful, united, free, happy and noble NATION; no traitor seeking to disrupt, and no foe daring to disturb. But, so long as slavery-a vestige of it-remains, you cannot hope for and ough not to have settled, solid, sober security.

I do not know if your attention has been called a remarkable article in Fraser's Magazine for Japung, 1865, on "PRESIDENT LINCOLN," by "AN ARIE CAN ABOLITIONIST" (Rev. M. D. Conway of Vi ginia). It is an article that should be pondered of your side of the Atlantic as well as on ours. The riter is, no doubt, better known amongst you than it England, where he has not succeeded in gaining the confidence of many of the stanch and tried friends are eloquent, forcible, and inspiring; but his mem rable diplomacy with the Rebel Commissioner, Massa has always been lamented as a miserable and distor orable blunder, that ought to have been hambly mi sincerely apologized for, and not justified by represetations involving others who never dreamt of being made co-diplomatists in such a freak of disloyalty to

I cannot give you an analysis of the entire article, which extends over twenty pages of Fraser; but vil extract a few salient points, and leave them to make their own impression on the minds of your candid as intelligent readers. To me they appear to be unjust, ungenerous, and ungraceful in the extreme, as oneing from the pen of one who assumes to represent the American Abolitionists. The rancor of the entire article is directed against two men-ARRAHAN LIS-COLN and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. The only an who receives unqualified laudation is WENDELL PHILLIPS, who, no doubt, well merits all the entemiums that are lavished upon him by his friend-to cept those compliments that are paid to him at the expense of another, who, for sober steadiness of judgment, unswerving, unselfish and unyielding failing and devotion to ABOLITIONISM, is behind no one, even in the estimation of Mr. Phillips himself, and d

the friends of universal liberty the wide werld over The article commences by holding up the people f the North and the President to ridicule, by alleling to the amusing story of Cervantes who "met student mounted on a most villanous-looking inf. The poor animal was blind with one eye, and only not see well with the other; and it was so unsum in the legs that it moved on with difficulty. The student used the spur to induce a quicker pare, whereupon the horse stopped altogether for this, he kicked, and plunged, and came to the ground with his rider, who lay in the dust streng a torrent of imprecations." No doubt this is very and ing; but is it an amiable, just, truthful regresents American Federal politics, at the present time, as regarded from the stand-point of a genuine represent tive of the Abolitionists ! The writer of the article no doubt thinks so, for he goes on to say:

" Could it be anything short of a similar inhits ition on the part of the people of the Norther of America, that has led them, at the end of experience as they have had for four years, in Abraham Lincoln their fountain of living the state of the United State present crisis, should by any possibility have in committed to the present President, must sim crease the doubts of thoughtful men, eru it country, whether under an unqualified density the presence of the right man in the right plan be other than the exceptional occurrence that the presence of the right man in the Pipil, per be other than the exceptional occurrence that is proved to be in America, where, instead of the Pip cas and Emersons, the Polks, Fillmores, Pierce chanans and Lincolns come uppermost in the grant ment as inevitably as if its ballots were leaded in ment as inevitably as if its ballots were leaded in the province of th

I suppose the legitimate inference from this is, this in M. D. C's view, an "unqualified democracy not a desirable form of government; the profites that Mr. Phillips and Mr. Emerson were seither them elected, nor even thought of as President in place of Mr. Lincoln. I fancy that seither Mr. Phillips nor Mr. Emerson, who are really wise sol great men in their respective spheres, will not that M. D. Conway for having put their names forward it this rhapsodical manuer, to the disparagement of "in qualified democracy," both of them being, I believe, true and enlightened Republicans of the highest Of Mr. Lincoln, the writer of the article speaks being "well-known in the little town of Springte as an able pleader at the bar, as a good neighbor, as a first-rate story-teller. The entire extent of his soil elavery opinion was comprised in his opposition is extension of slavery into regions where it did not sist. \* \* \* One might swear that he was the Upf of the American Union as it was, and Constitution at

MAR Long and lan he was born; with whip his weight in of skull and feebl the Indian charac softhess, a voice he stood the sum Bowies, Pograms there he was prehim, so much the implies certain pr facts as Kentuck, This is certainly not altogether a ci Lincoln's outer me cribe Mr. Lir.col fairly," he says however, allowing any good that is de ral responsibilit Congress and the

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coln made his capi

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tial aspirants. .

exceptions, that or of it remain) was a

of the Republican ertion that you, i value of than we circumstances, tha easons for not se Emerson in the pla his cabinent office not have been sta leaders of the grea out an Abolitionis onsible office, in at the North and th with political saga for not boisting proceedings. But ferently; for he ke the motive of action inet] was selected average man, wis fian, and democra that swim, creep American politics. to fasten his hook of opinion and no readers know the r graphic picture— There was, no do try the spirits and But I think the fo raiture of the st in 1861, after the things [the acts made the anti-sla they had been b Union should be cemented by th mously denounced the Southern armi if I remember rig inti-slavery men in Abraham Linco

> speeches of Mr. ot deal in frantic despondency. Be self created the c been able to crush much of his stren Fernando Wood and dutiful towar seems, is the fathe the North ! Belie Mr. Lincoln has to agree to compo induced by the pr sue a proclamati army and navy, d managed to keep onths. At last, with a prelimina would, on the fire the slaves free in s

Republic's great a

pick out noble

mind was pretty of his Presidency ed to be good Sta ituation and oth Seward's advice. Mr. Conway woul tion Proclamation coin for the great it did come. Let

"Sure enough, Mr. Lincoln's pro ever he had no ac still to be slaves these means, he is tages of such a ppised advantages: South and North slaves, if so many slaves, if so many liberate slaves; i lition whale." Will the Ameripeachment of ti faith of Presiden few dozen slaves, the Proclamation TUTIONAL POWER States by a mere Conway's words

would not use it. sents Mr. Lincoln base hypocrite. prised he left An that he should wr the people of the oln as the Pro But I must pass sages I should ha ful thing," says Sumner should s he criticisms up tral to whom the I two or three the rights of the ne tvish in private c true, but it only is

reticent, it may be recklessly foolish where great state doubt, had great could not suppla the people, ap Mr. C. or his beau E., would have b f quite so well mander-in-Chief But we are tre on the diffici ed by Mr. C. will

"But this remiding of blood. A would not serve advised his fellow difference between equal manhood.) Those who kno making the high quine as we were, would be able, be-pass the Amend-g and prohibiting hat was indeed a satice, policy, hu-atices event of the red and ratified by all your first grant il your first great ne indeed a solid, g freedom as the come the precions and priotic and privileges of nd a large number

ON and EMARCIPA.

Cular, met at the ightful evening in ti-Slavery Amendnewspaper reports you. We were ad already ratified, ed to wipe out the finality, but will I cannot conceive ral State can be so nd so criminal as It seems to me olitical suicide, of the character. But of the absurd and deepening intershall have been g it would be if we tion, to flash us the ay 1 clated with the inanx of Free States.

giving immediate

" and Free Mary

BLIC OF AMERICA

sater and without a

ner do we get the d in favor of the eliminating the viyour social corruplmost the next in us that CHARLES cus of rebellion, the hands of Mr. Lin-providence in this ! idence? To me it book tells us that ne will make even im; and the same great social vire podied in the Slave sted and degraded and policy, and then ed, free, happy and ng to disrupt, and long as slavery—a hope for and ought curity. has been called to agazine for January,
" by "Ax Axeri D. Conway of Vir ld be pondered or

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mongst you than in eded in gaining the

and tried friends of

ncerning Slavery ing; but his mem serable and dishor e been humbly and satisfied by represener dreamt of being f the entire article, of Fraser; but will leave them to make of your candid as appear to be unjust, e extreme, as comnes to represent th ancor of the entire RRISON. The only serits all the encon by his friend-ex paid to him at the unylelding fidelity is behind no one, illips himself, and of

e wide world ever. ing up the prople o ridicule, by alludantes who "met a one eye, and could it was so unsom ith difficulty. The ee a quicker pace, ogether. Belabored , and came to the the dust uttering a bt this is very amusoful representation of present time, as re-genuine representa-criter of the article to say :

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ustead of the Phillipmores. Pierces, Bumost in the governwere loaded dice.

The state of the provernwere loaded dice. were loaded dece from this is, that, fled democracy" is nt; the proof being, on were neither of the of as President fancy that neither and the president fancy wise and o are really wise and ores, will not thank ir names forward in of names forward in paragement of "one meing, I believe, of the highest order, the article speaks as own of Springfield good neighbor, and re extent of his anti-his opposition to the was the year of the same was the type of

he was the type of d Constitution as it

H 31. Long and lank as the traditional Yankee; lean is Long and hungry as the 'poor white' of the South that and hungry as the 'poor white' of the South that he was born; with the arm of a Hoosier 'that can this weight in wild-cats; 'with a backward length of skull and feeble occiput, which reminded one of Indian characteristics; and yet with an eye full of the Indian chains full of affection and even delicacy, a voice full of affection and even delicacy, he stood the sum of a long column of Boones and be stood the sum of a long youdness of Boones and Bowies, Pograms and Paritans. \* \* \* There he is; there he was pre-ordained 'to be. If we do not like there he was pre-ordered to be. If we do not like him, so much preliminary dealings with such hard implies certain preliminary dealings with such hard facts as Kentuck, Hoosier, and Wolverine are." This is certainly vivacious and spicy, and I support

altogether a caricature, but a fair sketch of Mr. incoln's outer man. But the artist goes on to deeribe Mr. Liccoln's official career, very freely and gibe Mr. 1310.0001 s olicial career, very freely and owerer, allowing him the least particle of credit for any good that is done, but tracing home to him the any good the billity of all the wrong-doing both of the

Congress and the Army.

Congress and the Army.

"On entering Washington," we are told, "Mr. Linola made his capital blunder in selecting, as his mincola made his capital brainer in selecting, as his min-With one or two honorable one, that original Cabinet (only two members it remain) was as bad as could have been made out of the Republican party." This, of course, is an assection that you, in America, can better test the exact aloe of than we can; but I can conceive, under the value of that Mr. Lincoln might have good State reasons for not selecting either Mr. Phillips or Mr. Emerson in the place of Mr. Seward or any other of his cabinent officers. It was not policy, and would not have been statesmanship, to have passed by the leaders of the great Republican party; to have singled out an Abolitionist of the ultra type, for high and resonsible office, in view of the temper prevailing both at the North and the South. And no reasonable man, with political sagacity, has ever blamed Mr. Lincoln for not hoisting the Abolition flag in his inaugural proceedings. But Mr. Conway evidently thinks difreally; for he knows not only what was done, but the motive of action - the reason why! "It [the Cabinel was selected simply because Mr. Lincoln, the erage man, wished an average cabinet: he must have horse, and alligator, and Puritan, and border-ruffin, and democrat, and abolitionist, and all things that swim, creep, or fly in that primal swamp of American politics. Mr. Lincoln's object was clearly to fasten his hook on to every section and every phase opinion and no opinion in the North. The result of it was absolutely frightful." Of course, all your readers know the result, and do not need Mr. Conway's graphic picture-somewhat more vivid than just. There was, no doubt, during 1861 and 1862, much to try the spirits and the patience of the anti-slavery men. Bat I think the following words are not an exact por raiture of the state of things in the abolition camp things [the acts of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, &c.] made the anti-slavery men frantic. They felt that

is 1861, after the fall of Fort Donelson :- " These they had been betrayed. They knew that if the Union should be restored at that time, it would be comented by the blood of the slave. They unaninously denounced the administration, and prayed that the Southern armies might not be defeated." I think, I remember rightly, that there were always some inti-slavery men who had faith in God, and confidence Abraham Lincoln, even in the darkest hour of the Republic's great agony and bloody sweat; and I could pick out noble and eloquent passages from the speeches of Mr. Phillips and many others, who did ot deal in frantic exclamations, or preach a gospel of espondency. But, we are told, "Mr. Lincoln him elf created the copperhead (the popular name of a ertain poisonous snake) which he has never since heen able to crush, and at this moment must employ such of his strength in watching." It is a pity that Fernando Wood and Co. are not more affectionate and dutiful towards their Father Abraham, who, i seems, is the father of the unfaithful and disloyal of the North! Believe it—who can! Mr. Lincoln having in vain urged the Border States

to agree to compensated emancipation, the terms of which he would induce Congress to arrange, he was induced by the pressure of abolition sentiment to issee a proclamation, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, declaring the slaves free. "Such a proclamation he wrote. Mr. Seward, it is believed, sanaged to keep it in the President's desk for six onths. At last, he came out on September 22, 1862, with a preliminary proclamation, declaring that he would, on the first of January succeeding, pronounce the slaves free in such States as should then remain in mind was pretty well fixed in the direction of a radiemancipation policy, early in the second year of his Presidency. No doubt there were what appeared to be good State reasons, founded on the military tuation and other considerations, to back up Mr. Seward's advice. But, be that as it may, of course Ir. Conway would be delighted with the Emancipa ion Proclamation, and would be grateful to Mr. Lincoin for the great act of JUSTICE and HUMANITY when did come. Let us hear what he has to say about

"Sare enough, on the first of January (1863) came
Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, freeing the slaves whereere he had no actual power to do it, and holding them
sill to be slaves wherever he had such power. By
these means, he ingeniously gained all the disadvantages of such a proclamation, and none of the promised advantages: he exasperated the slave interest
South and North, but liberated only a few dozen
slaves; if so many. But the edict was not meant to
liberate slaves; it was meant to be a tub to the abolition whale."

Will the American abolitionists endorse that foul am peachment of the honesty, truthfulness, and good faith of President Lincoln? Is it true that "only a few dozen slaves, if so many," have been liberated by the Proclamation? And had Mr. Lincoln the CONSTI TYTONAL POWER to liberate the slaves in the loyal States by a mere edict, political or military? Mr. Conway's words imply that he had the power, but would not use it. In other words, he gravely represeats Mr. Lincoln as a trickster, a scoundrel, and base hypocrite. If he really thinks so, I am not surprized he left America in despair and disgust; and that he should write as he does to pour contempt on the people of the North, who have again elected Mr. n as the President of the Republic.

But I must pass on, and must pass over many pasmges I should have liked to quote. " One most painful thing," says Mr. Conway, "was that Charles Sumner should shrink from uttering in the Senate the criticisms upon Mr. Lincoln and the little Genenl to whom the President was obstinately immolating two or three thousand soldiers weekly, besides the rights of the negroes-criticisms of which he was avish in private consultation." This may be exactly true, but it only indicates that Mr. Sumner was wisely eticent, it may be, where Mr. C. would have been recklessly foolish. Small politicians often rush in viere great statesmen fear to lead. McClellan, no foult, had great popular support; and Mr. Lincoln could not supplant him until a really great general, having the confidence of the army and the sympathy of the people, appeared. I do not think that either Mr. C. or his Seau ideals of statesmen, Mr. P. and Mr. E, would have been able to have done much better, quite so well as Mr. Lincoln has done, as Comhander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

But we are treated to some characteristic Conway in an the difficulties; that arose in regard to the pay the colored soldiers. The style of treatment adoptel by Mr. C. will be seen by the following culminating

"But this remission did not occur without the shedding of blood. A noble black sergeant declared that he would not serve unless the contract was fulfilled, and strised his fellows to take the same stand, (for the discrence between \$7 and \$13 meant the rights of equal manhood,) and Mr. Lincoln had him shot."

Those who know the facts, and who remember the

to the character and conduct of this " noble black sergeant," will know how to estimate and characterize

this mythical and malicious misrepresentation. The animus of the article against Mr. Lincoln is apparent in every page and almost every paragraph :-"He was nominated for his talking abilities, but not one deed has he done for liberty, except when drag-ged into it. \* The anti-slavery men of that State, (Missouri,) without an exception, so far as I have ever heard, ascribe it to the President that Missouri is yet a slave State. Even to free Maryland, struggling for her new Constitution, he could only say cold-ly, "I wish to see in process of extinction, that only thing that could bring this nation to civil war." Referring to the effort in Congress, last year, to amend the Constitution, Mr. C. says: "Every republican knows that its defeat was caused partly by a wider-spread doubt that he would veto it." Explaining the grounds of Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination for the Presidency, it is more than suggested that there is something in the packground "too painful" even for Mr. Phillips to declare! "Mr. Lincoln's power to divide the Republican party had grown out of his having, through the enormous military and official patronage of which he was master, and the sham State organizations he had made, brought up enough delegates to carry the cancus Of course, your readers know all about this. But what will they say to the following asser-

"Never before in America has a President been elected, so detested by his own electors as Abraham Lincoln. This I say with hundreds of documents before me that prove it. Can it be said that the Copperheads have been defeated, when they forced the nomination of Lincoln by the panie they inspired? Can any one really believe that the anti-slavery men or the republicans have elected their President? Mr. Lincoln was nominated by the official patronage he commanded, and elected because of the fear of that Banquo of the President's own raising—the Chicago Platform."

The italics of the above are Mr. Conway's own, and require no commment. Verily, you Americans are a queer people, if M. D. C. fairly and truthfully repre-

The following passage will amuse you, if you have

"As for the Amendment of the Constitution to "As for the Amendment of the Constitution to abolish slavery, does not the emphasis given to it by the republican party and the President show that neither of them are contemplating any fidelity to the emancipation proclamation? The new Congress, which alone would propose such an amendment, does not come into power until 1865—the States could not act upon such a proposition until 1866-67. Supposing the requisite two-thirds of the Congress' to propose it, and three-fourths of the States to adopt it, it can then overate only upon the few remaining slaves. pose it, and three fourths of the States to adopt it, it can then operate only upon the few remaining slaves of Kentucky and Missouri, and will be powerless against the great heart of slavery in the hands of a man [Mr. Lincoln] whose avowed plan is to give all anti-slavery measures into the hands of slavery's friends to be carried out."

This reads strange in the light of recent historic facts, showing that the last Congress actually did pass the Amendment clause; and that at least fifteen States have already ratified it! Surely, Mr. Conway is no prophet and no politician, and his predictions of what will be are as untrustworthy as his representations of the past. "When men gather grapes from thorns, the abolitionists will reap the harvest that they have sown in tears from what those men at Washington are doing. . . Most assuredly, there is no victorious Union during the next four years imaginable, in which the abolitionists would not be what to-day are independents in England, Mazzinists in Italy, or Jacobins in France."

Mr. Garrison's name is only once mentioned throughout the entire article, and even in that case the printer had turned it into Harrison. But that was a matter of such small importance that the author, when correcting the proofs, did not notice it. Referring to the secession movement that commenced in the South on Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. C. says:

"For months these movements went on, both before and immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln at Washington. \* \* During all this time, not a voice was heard in the entire nation advocating the retention of the South by force. \* \* Phillips, Harrison, Beecher, Sumner Greeley, and all the great antislavery leaders, were in favor of building a golden bridge for the departing States. War was scarcely a contemplated possibility."

The next reference to Mr. Garrison is on page 17, where Mr. Phillips is complimented as "that Abdiel of American politics," whilst Mr. Garrison is alluded to in the following passage :-

on the following passage:—

"At this point, [the renomination of Mr. Lincoln,] the standard-bearer of the abolition phalanx faltered and failed. A great-hearted man, and adequate to great service when he was in a minority, he had tasted the sweets of partial success just enough to be lured from his height as a reformer. He lowered the standard for political success. By this sad failure the anti-slavery ranks were hopelessly divided and demoralized as that set even the heart of the standard of the standard for political success. By this sad failure the anti-slavery ranks were hopelessly divided and demoralized as that set even the heart of the standard for political success. anti-siavery ranks were hopelessly divided and de-moralized, so that not even the heroism and eloquence of Wendell Phillips, and the few who remained true, could recover their position. Thus, to the pioneer of freedom in America must be ascribed that division and weakness of the noble band that had followed him, which became the strength of the Lincoln-Seward dynasty.

Once more Mr. Conway refers to Mr. Garrison as "the lost leader." But I cannot think that the abolitionists of America will ever endorse these representations, and I am sure the abolitionists here will treat them with the attention they merit-no more What will Mr. Conway say to the following noble and candid utterance of his "Abdiel" friend, Wendell Phillips, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Boston, January 26th, 1865 ?-"I have never uttered an anti-slavery thought which I did not owe to his [Mr. Garrison's] inspiration; I have never done an anti-slavery act of which the primary merit was not his. More than that: in my experience of nigh thirty years, I have never met the experience of nigh thirty years, I have never met thy anti-slavery man or woman who had struck any effectual blow at the slave system in this country, whose action was not born out of the head and conscience of William Lloyd Garrison. \* \* I recognize the same leading mind at the head of the anti-slavery struggle. In times past, none but his own modest lips ever dreamed of denying him that title; in time to come, we shall need, find and welcome the same lead-

sanction the indelicate and ill-judged flattery of Mr. tion, and cannot correctly estimate that of others.

The Fraser article concludes by an appeal to those abolitionists of America, "who have remained faith-Mr. Lincoln. And this is the advice the writer gives :-

"Let them divest their noble cause of all suspicion "Let them divest their noble cause of all suspicion of pride, in whatever patriotic watchword disguised, of all lust of empire, by offering to the South their olive branch on the condition of simple Justice, and invoke Christendom to their aid in securing its acceptance. Let them repair to their old altars, and offer all their bars were regional province and offer all their bars were regional controlled. they have, even national empire and unity, if required, to the cause of humanity. Let them offer the South independence, whenever it is willing to concede independence to those whom it binds—without which there can be no peace, with or without the Union."

I do not know what the readers of the Liberator will say to this renewal of the egregious blunderthe offer to disrupt the Union on condition that the the 17th inst.] South will concede freedom to its slaves. This may be Virginian diplomacy; but it looks like copperheadism and disloyalty. This time Mr. Conway does not sumed authority of the Abolitionists of the North. He will not repeat that folly. But it seems to me even more insulting to call upon the Abolitionists of the North to adopt such a policy of imbecility and stultification, not to say treason and rebellion. There is and can be no conflict between Union and Freedom; and no loyal American, no friend of Humanity and Liberty, could ever dream of acting upon the policy

advocated by Mr. Conway.

I leave him now in the hands of your readers. Believe me, ever truly yours,
THOMAS H. BARKER.

FAST DAY. The second Thursday in April (13th

MASS. FIFTY-FIFTH REG. COL. VOLS.

Camp 55th Reg't Mass. Vols. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 15, 1865. In marching to Monk's Corner, we were obliged to wade in water up to our waists in some places, and the mud a good portion of the route was over our ankles. We remained encamped at that place one day, and then marched to Strawberry Ferry, a distance of eight miles, when we encamped for this day. We found the land high and well-cultivated most all the way to that place. Fine plantations of hundreds of acres lined the road all the way to it. The houses were built with some pretensions to taste, and were really quite handsome for this country, though at the North they would attract but little notice. Strawberry Ferry is quite a little village, and a very pretty on It is situated on the Cooper River, from the banks of which quite an extensive view of the country roun can be seen. The next morning, March 6th, we left Strawberry Ferry, and encamped that night at a place called Northampton. During the forenoon, we passed by some very fine plantations; and one of them, own-ed by a Dr. Early, we encamped on at noon for dinner. He fled upon hearing of our approach, leaving to our tender mercles everything he possessed. His slaves, however, were on hand, and gave us a warm and hearty greeting. In the afternoon, we took another direction, which carried us into the woods, and it was only occasionally that we came across a house The walking was very muddy all the way. Northamp ton we found to consist of one large plantation, with a large number of negro women, and but few men. Some of the women were very desirous of having a dance, in which they were indulged. A fiddle was obtained, and they had quite a lively dance for an hour, much to their and our amusement. From Northampton we went to David's Island, where we expected to find transportation to Charleston, but were disappointed. On our march there we passed by but few houses, and they were a long way apart. At one house that we passed, three or four colored women came out to see us go by, who were barefooted, and dressed in a rather fantastic costume. They were so delighted and astonished at seeing our men, that they fairly danced with joy, turning round and round, and jumping up and down, greatly to the amusement of the men, who lustily cheered them. "Come along with us," "Fall in the rear," "You going to Charles. ton?" "Get your bundle," and hundreds of other things our men said to the contrabands gazing at us in wonder and astonishment as we passed along through different plantations. Some would rush back to their shanties, grab a bundle, and fall in the rear of us; others would follow with just what they had with them; and many said they would come with us if they were not so old, or had not children to take care of. The large majority of contrabands that we passed consisted almost entirely of old gray-haired men, and women and children. We found but few owners of plantations upon them; they were nearly all left in

charge of overseers, some of whom fled upon our approach, while others remained. The plantations con-sisted of from five hundred to a thousand acres each; and we would sometimes find four or five owned by one man alone, and all in charge of their overseers. A large majority of the houses we saw were built of logs; and the country looked, with the exception of the roads, as if it had been settled but a few years, instead of a hundred and fifty. The country is densely wooded, and there were no signs of improvement any where, but, on the contrary, everything seemed to be going to decay.

One of our officers went up to the master's house

upon one large plantation, and ordered him to blow his horn, to summon the slaves from their work up to the house; which he did. After they were all assembled, the officer made a speech to them, informing them that they were free, and ordered them to assist him in carrying off forage from the place. That there was joy on that plantation, I need not tell you Everything that the overseers and masters attempted to conceal, by hiding and burying in the ground, we quickly found with the assistance of the slaves. For information in regard to individuals and places, our officers invariably asked the slaves, and paid but little

attention to what their owners or overseers might say.
From David's Island we marched to a place called Calais, six miles from Charleston, and from thence were taken in transports to the city. We are now encamped four miles outside of the city, at a place Pickersville. Our camp is but a short distance from the Cooper River. Our Reg't baggage has been sent for, and we are expecting its arrival every day. It looks now as if we shall remain encamped at this

NEW ORLEANS, (La.) March 6, 1865. To the Editor of the Liberator-Noticing a remark of Mr. Phillips, that "Gen. Banks may have instructed a few hundred of colored children," it occurred to me that a brief account of the late celebration of the 22d of February, by the colored schools of this city, might

be of interest to you.

It is known to you that these colored schools an under the "Board of Education for Freedmen." Department of the Gulf, which Board is the result of an order of Major General Banks, issued March 22d, 1864.

The Board consists, at present, of Lt. E. M. Wheelock, formerly Pastor of the Unitarian Church, Dover, N. H., who is the Secretary, and myself as Chairman I shall refrain from speaking of the general operations of the Board, as its Report, for the nine months ending Dec. 31st, 1864, is in press, and will be sent to

If the final success of these schools is foreshadowed by the late exhibition, it will be signal indeed. The day was inauspicious from rain and mud. The Orlean Theatre, while commodious, was much too small to accommodate the applicants for admission; although, that account, no notice to the public had beer This is just and magnanimous, and what I should given. About three thousand colored children, pupils have expected from Mr. Phillips, who is too noble to of the city schools, were admitted, and packed away in the building, with probably three hundred adult Conway, who has not yet learnt his own true posi- white and colored. Six hundred children and a large number of grown people were excluded by want of om. The little ones, thus unfortunate, were sadly disappointed, but turned away and went to their ful"-" the few," I suppose, who did not support homes quietly; relying, with their usual trust, upon the promise of the Board, that they should have the front seats" at the next exhibition.

There were present several distinguished visitors. All of these appeared to be impressed by the order and decorum of the thousands of children, and by the gen eral neatness, and bright, intelligent looks of the pupils. It was a very pretty sight, indeed, to see the "Orleans Theatre" filled and monopolized by the proscribed people, hitherto refused admission, except to some obscure corner of the Thespian Temple.

The Programme, which I append, will acquaint you with the character of the exercises.

This programme we published in the Liberator of

After an impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the exhibition proceeded. Purposely, a short time-less than a make the offer direct to the South, in the name and aswe designed to exhibit rather the native than the educated ability of the colored children.

The whole exhibition was really surprising. For myself, believer as I have long been in the ability and destiny of the black race, I was not prepared for so admirable a manifestation of capacity. Many gentlemen of competent learning and extensive observation. who were present, were emphatic in their praise of the performances of the children.

Governor Hahn was present, but unable to speak

from hoarseness. It seemed to me a fitting occasion to refer to the propriety of such an exhibition by the colored children, upon the anniversary birth-day of the Father of his country-now in truth their countrythose who know the facts, and who remember the charges, specifications, and proofs adduced in regard day for observance of the annual Fast.

Who, beyond most men of his time, admitted the wrongs of the colored people, and expressed his hope

in mind, that the *Tribuns* is in no respect an organ of the people of color, but of a clique that, under the influence of Mr. Durant, is bitterly hostile to Gen. Banks, and would not, therefore, commend any mea-sure or result that might, by implication, sustain that commander. Under such auspices, the Tribune is distinguished by little else than personal injustice and

political Jesuitism.

I am told that a "notice" was prepared and accept.

candidates for office, and displaced or apprehensive officials, the paper is feebly run, in hostility to the policy of Mr. Lincoln, opposition to Gen. Banks, and hared of the Free State. Under such circumstances of opposition, defection, meanness and double-dealing, the real friends of the administration, of reconstruction, of colored suffrage, and of universal education, have to struggle. It is the old story. Revolutions have common signs and common products. "Fifth-monarchy men" and "Mountain-men" clamor in the van and shrick in the rear of every political or moral army. They shield the enemy in front, and reveal the rear of the true host. It will be better by and by.

Very truly, B. RUSH PLUMLY.

FROM CHARLESTON. The noted rebels of Charleston have left the city, having previously sent their valuables, silver and furniture, to Columbia, for safe keeping; but it was undoubtedly all destroyed and taken away when that town fell into the hands of Sherman's brave boys. Some of that class, I am told, are in the Insane Hostital both, men and women; awayer, them the Heart doubtedly all destroyed and taken away when that town fell into the hands of Sherman's brave boys. Some of that class, I am told, are in the Insane Hospital, both men and women; among them the Hon-Richard Yeadon. Most of the inhabitants remaining profess to be loyal and for the Union. But their idea of the Union is, as it was, not as the North have declared it to be. They are really ignorant of the great changes in the public sentiment of the North, and look amazed when told about it. Like Rip Van-Winkle, they rub their eyes with astonishment, and even stare like one waking from a dream, when told that Western Virginia voted unanimously for the constitutional amendment.

Western Virginia voted unanimously for the constitutional amendment.

Col. Woodford, of the 21st U. S. C. T., and a member of Gen. Gilmore's staff, is in command of the post. Previous to our arrival,—and I was the first to represent any of the Northern F. R. Association,—he had appointed Mr. James Redpath, correspondent of the New York Tribune, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mr. O'Donnell, of the Philadelphia Press, Assistant. They were invested with power to take possession of school buildings and school property; also to confiscate all Confederate books. I was advised by General Saxton to co-operate with them, which I did, much to their satisfaction: for without the aid of Northern charity, they would have failed for the want of means to support them.

which I did, much to their satistaction; for without the aid of Northern charity, they would have failed for the want of means to support them.

The school buildings of Charleston are equal to any of the North for their elegance, capacity, and fitted up with Boston furniture, and well lined with blackboards. We met every day for the purpose of consultation, and the examination of persons who desired to teach. About sixty presented themselves, and forty-two accepted for the time being. Mr. Pillsbury, of the Boston Society, was with us on the second day of our meeting, and we concluded to work together, and thus let both New York and Boston have an equal share in the good work of dispensing intellectual food to this new-born people. On Saturday, March the fourth, the children were called together in the Morris street Building, the largest in the city, the number present about 1200, of which 300 were white; thus we inaugurated on the same day that Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office as President of the United States for the second time, the first free school, Lincoln took the eath of office as President of the United States for the second time, the first free school, free to all without distinction of color or race, in this city—the place from which was said four years ago, "We will not have that man to rule over us." The "We will not have that man to rule over us." The exercises were opened with reading of the Scriptures, repeating the Lord's Prayer, and a prayer for the President. Interesting and appropriate remarks were made by Mr. Redpath, O'Donnell, and others. During the present week our numbers have increased to ing the present week our numbers have increased to and they occupy Morris street and Philip street. He was a Mississippian by birth.

buildings.

What a change for Charleston! How wonderful are the providences of God! "Man proposes, but God disposes." Many interesting incidents might be related, but time forbids.

Yours in haste,

GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Charleston, S. C., March 9.

THE PROPLE OF FREDERICKSBURG. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who accompanied the recent tobacco expedition to Fredericksburg, thus speaks of the people and their feelings about the war:

ings about the war:

"The people in the town were all women or old men and boys, and appeared to be very destitute. I saw many women dressed in clothes made of cotton duck tents. The men wore garments which looked like faded revolutionary relies. A few people were well-dressed, but most bore marks of deep poverty. All the men with whom I conversed were reconstructionists, and all the people seemed glad to see us, and hoped we would remain. One gentleman who came from Richmond the day before, who was said to be a man of wealth and influence, told us that he had good reason to believe that the war would end in four weeks by the submission of the rebel leaders. All were agreed that this campaign would fluish up the Confederacy, the most bitter secessionists only claiming that the South had vindicated their pluck and their endurance."

ITALICIZED. The course of the Louisville Journal, as committed heretofore to the "border States' policy," and opposed to "abolition," is well known. But that paper has accepted the logic of events, and true to its first purpose not to allow a dismemberment of the republic, come what may to the peculiar institution, now wheels into the line of advocates of the Constitutional Amendment and Emancipation. With reference to a canvass now going on in Kentucky, the Journal emphatically says:—

"Now that the Southern Congress has voted to put two hundred thousand slaves in their army, and Mr. Hunter, the ablest rebel Senator, when voting for the measure under instructions from the Virginia Legislature, has declared that slavery and the Confederacy were ruined, let no man here be afraid to declare and to vote that the time has come to end forever the slavery agitation in this Government, and to accept, at the earliest possible moment, that new system of labor and industry to which we all know and admit we must come at last."

EVERETT. The namesake of the departed orator ays, in his article in the March Atlantic:

says, in his article in the March Atlantic:

"Mr. Everett was anxious to educate the people, and all the prople. He did not believe it possible to educate any of them too well. And if you had asked him, the day he died, what had been the central idea of his life, he would have said if was the education of the people. His life was full of it. His speeches were full of it. Nothing so provoked him as any snobbism which wanted to hinder it. When he was president of the college—I think in 1848—there was a black boy in the high school at Cambridge, fitting for college. Some gentlemen in Alabama, who had sons there, or on their way, wrote to Mr. Everett to remonstrate against the boy's entering. He replied, that the college was endowed to educate all comers; that if the black boy could pass his examination, as he hoped he could, he would be admitted; and that if, as they seemed to suppose, all the white students ne noped he could, he would be admitted; and that if, as they seemed to suppose, all the white students withdrew, the college would then be conducted on its endowments for the black boy alone. And that was no exceptional reply. It was his way of looking at such things." The second second second

of Baltimore, Washington and New Orleans, have been broken up. On the 4th instant, General Palmer ordered the release of all the slaves confined in Louisville.

for their freedom. The concluding song, "No slave beneath the Flag," was sung with a will, that might have surprised the echoes of the Old Theatre into significance, seeing that so long they have been habituated to respond to the cheers of the oligarch and his slavery. After the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Newman, the audience dispersed.

I enclose notices from the public journals. That of the New Orleans Tribuse, the imagined organ of the colored people, may surprise you, being mainly a snarl that the colored children are not educated in the white schools, as in Massachusetts. It must be borne in mind, that the Tribuse is in no respect an organ of the people of color, but of a clique that, under the influence of Mr. Durant, is bitterly hostile to Gen. are as life-like as if on canvas

A great deal has been said by the opposition in regard to the immense burden imposed upon the government by the support of freed slaves. How much truth there is in the complaint is shown by the

I am told that a "notice" was prepared and accepted by the editor of the Independent, but when submitted to the "junto" controlling that paper, it was rejected upon the plea that it was too laudatory of the schools. I did not see, nor did I ever hear the "notice"; but, as it was written by a competent gentleman, himself an editor many years, I suppose it to have been fair; but its publication in the Independent might have been an indirect admission that General Banks had really done some good here, which that paper could not afford to acknowledge.

The Independent is a spasm, after death, of the late Era. The stock and materials of this paper are confiscated property. They are now in the hands of the Supervising Special Agent, B. F. Flanders, by whom, in conjunction with Mr. Durant, Mr. Hornor, Mr. Graham, late U. S. Marshal, and many other defeated candidates for office, and displaced or apprehensive offi-

The total Union loss is about 1800 in the affair

It was Lee's intention to either make a dash on City Point, capture the stores, or what is more proba-ble, to seize the pontoons across the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, dash across, attack our forces between the Appomattox and the James in the rear, thus dividing the army. It was an utter failure and a dis-aster to Lee—one of the severest defeats he has had for a long time.

for a long time.

The At last advices, our forces had not only tri umphantly entered Goldsboro', but a column from Sherman's army, after overpowering the only body of the enemy that stood in the way, had taken possession of Smithfield, which is twenty-two miles from Goldsboro' and twenty-six from Raleigh. The latter place, therefore, bids fair to be outflanked by one of the various movements which Sherman, with a master's hand, appears to be pushing forward, as has been his wont throughout his march thus far.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26. Gen. Sheridan, with his entire cavalry force, has reached Gen. Grant's army in safety. One hundred and five captured rebel officers came down on the mail boat to-day.

During the retreat of the rebels after one of their repulses, last Friday, before Kinston, a singular incident occurred. A white flag was displayed by some of their troops, and our men, readily guessing the meaning of the signal, called out to the rebels to "come in." The invitation met with a speedy response, and one hundred and forty of the disgusted chivalry came into our lines, and surrendered themselves as deserters.

selves as deserters.

The An expedition has captured Sergeant Shadbourne, of Wade Hampton's cavalry, one of the most noted guerrillas of the South, who has killed and robbed hundreds of our men. He made a desperate resistance, and offered his two captors three thousand dollars each to be released. His capture is considered of more account than all the rest that was done. Expeditions have been repeatedly sent out for the sole purpose of taking him, but in vain.

THE SLAUGHTER IN REBEL PRISONS. The New York Herald's Army of the James correspondent learns from a rebel officer it is estimated that, during the past two years, 64,000 Union soldiers have died in rebei prisons: of these 3000 were buried at Andersonville, 12,000 at Danville, and 10,000 at Richmond!!!

A letter from Texas says the 2000 negroes captured at Berwick's Bay were mostly taken to Houston, and sold at auction by Col. Syderer, he knowing they had been legally emancipated by the United States, and only liable to be treated as prison-

The famous Seminole Chief Osceola was buried in Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor. A press correspondent, who recently visited the place, writes: "Inside of Fort Moultrie is Osceola's grave, a plain slab of marble with an iron-rail fence. Everything round it had been knocked to pieces by our shells, but not one had touched it, or even clipped the flowers around his grave. The inscription on it was this: 'To the memory of Osceola, Indian Chieftain, died in Fort Moultrie, 1838.'"

EXECUTION OF "SUE MONDAY." The notorious guerilla murderer, Sue Monday, alias Jerome Clark, was hanged at Louisville, Ky., on Friday afternoon. Like the Chesapeake and Lake Erie pirates and murderers, he claimed to have a commission from Jeff. Davis, and protested against his sentence. But the impudent plea did not save him.

ARMING OF SLAVES BY THE REBELS BEGUN. Richmond papers show that the effort to raise negro regiments was going on in earnest. An official order has been issued, and a rendezous for their reception established. All received are mustered for the war. Lee has written a letter urging on the work, saying that he is anxious to witness their first experience in fighting for the rebel cause.

The district of Georgetown, S. C., now occupied by Admiral Dahlgren, is the richest rice-growing section of the Union, and must have been of great importance to the rebels. It was also one of the heaviest slave districts, only 2894 of its people having been whites in 1860, while 17,253 were slaves.

The expenditures to be provided for by the financial committee of the Massachusetts Legislature are \$2,500,000 for State aid; \$1,00,000 for the militia; \$1,000,000 for interest and premium on gold; \$75,000 for a sinking fund, &c.

There are about 5,000 colored troops in and around Savannah. The city is very quiet. FIRE AT PORT AU PRINCE. An arrival from Port

FIRE AT PORT AU PRINCE. An arrival from Port au Prince brings details of the great conflagration at that place. It appears that on the 28th of February, at the close of the carnival, the scenery in the theatre took fire, destroying the building, and the flames communicated to the adjoining houses, spreading from one to another until 400 buildings were laid in ashes, involving a loss amounting to from forty to fifty million Haytieu dollars. The most business part of the city is destroyed. city is destroyed.

The Nashville and Louisville papers are filled with accounts of the recent freshets in the Tennessee and tributary streams. Nashville was at one time nearly surrounded by water and 200 houses rendered untenable.

untenable.

The concluding lecture of the Lyceum course was delivered by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, on Monday evening last, in the Congregational Church. It was in the same church that Mr. Garrison was first permitted to raise his voice in behalf of the slave—after being denied a hearing in his native town of Newburyport—and it must have awakened emotions of gratitude in the heart of this early champion of the rights of man, that after thirty-five years of persistent and devoted labor, he could stand up and review the history of the anti-slavery enterprise, and announce the work as accomplished.—Amesbury Villager.

Ex-Gov. Alken, one of the largest slaveholders in the South, remained in Charleston after the evacuation by the rebel forces. He was a member of Congress when Banks was elected Speaker, and the latter's competitor for the chair, but acted honorably and nobly on the occasion, and promptly conducted his successful rival to his seat. A letter from Charleston in the Washington Republican says, ex-Gov. Aiken has reported the names of all his slaves, seven hundred and fifty in number, to the Commandant of the post, and given each family a farm on one of the most fertile and productive islands on the coast, and placed them on it; and all are well started in life.

Mrs. J. D. Wood, the actress, who was lately badly burned at the Buffalo Theatre, while trying to save a little girl from destruction, died last Saturday. At the beginning of the winter, sixty-seven negro soldiers were confined at Danville. At the close of four mouths, only seven were living to be exchanged.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will address the citiof Milford, (Mass.,) in aid of the Freedmen's Cause, on Sunday evening next, at half-past 7 o'eloek.

DIED-In Randolph, Vt., March 2, at the residence of his grandfather, Enoch Hebard, Esq., ARTHUR H. FLINT, son of J. M. and Lavinia H. Flint, aged 15 years and 10 months, of San Prairie, Wis.

His rare integrity of character, combined with a high order of intellectual endowments, gave promise of a life of great usefulness. His grandfather (Mr Hebard) has been a patron of the Liberator ever since its establishment, and a firm and consistent friend of universal freedom; adorning his profession by a life so well ordered that his children, with gladness, and understandingly, shared his views, giving means, labor and influence to the support of their belief in the dark days of unpopularity and proscription; and this grandson inherited in large measure a sense of truth and justice, which made him a joyful hope to his friends—blasted thus early by his untimely death.

### THE TRIBUNE FOR 1865.

PROSPECTUS.

THE military and naval successes of 1864, with the au-spicious result of our Presidential contest, have lifted a heavy weight from the breast of the Loyal Millions of our countrymen. It is now felt, even by those who have been distrustful and faint-hearted, that the Union is to emerge triumphant from the deadly strife whereinto she was so wickedly precipitated by her assailants, and that Slavery, her relentless foe, is to encounter the fate of Hanan. The perils of foreign intervention and of Western insurrection are safely passed; Abraham Lincolm, no longer assailable as the choice of a minority, holds the helm of State for four years longer; the Rebellion, pal-pably weakened by its defeats and losses by the year now closing-with its credit so reduced that its purse-bearer officially declares that its Treasury Notes can be exchanged for corn at the rate of twenty-five only for one, while its bonds command only six cents for one dollar—but awaits the blow which shall soon strike the sword from its parrieddal hand, and remit its master spirits to the justice, or it may be to the elemency, of a sorely wronged and justly in-censed, but forbearing and magnanimous people. Such are the auspices which justify our faith that the year soon to open will see the Stars and Stripes float unchallenged from every battlement in the Republic; and the perfect law of Liberty for ALL immovably imbedded in the Con-

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, founded in 1841, will enter upon its twenty-fourth year with quickened hopes and enlarged means of usefulness. Its principles need no restatement; its aims are the diffusion of Intelligence, and the inculcation of a spirit of Freedom and Humanity When this truth shall have been generally recognized and established as the basis of our institutions and polity, that injustice to the poorest, the weakest, the most despised, is a fearful mistake—that no community or State can afford to wrong even its humblest member—then will our land bask once more in the clear sunshine of peace and presper-

THE TRIBUNE has for the last year been published with but small profit to its proprietors, when compared with the enormous labor and outlay devoted to its publi-cation, solely because of the depreciation of our currency below the specie standard, compelling us to buy paper and other materials at a cost considerably above the full amount received from our subscribers. On our weekly edition the net loss has amounted to many thousands of dollars; while our large receipts for advertising have been absorbed by the extraordinary expenses for Correspondence Telegraphing, &c., devolved on us by the War. As we do not suppose our patrons desire that we should work for them at our own cost, and prefer not to be patronized by any who may desire it, we have somewhat advanced for the ensuing year the prices of our Semi-Weekly and Weekly, as we have already done with those of our daily edition. This increase is purely nominal; there never before was a time when the farmers of our country could buy THE TRIBUNE for so little of their own products or labor as they can by the following

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ries, these exercises are invaluable. te of Dr. Lewis's Normal Institute. Farm for Sale Frankln, Mass., CONTAINING thirty-five acres of tillage and pasture, including eight acres of wood-land. Also, house, boarn, and carriage-house, all in excellent order, built come fourteen years ago, with all the modern improve-nents, range, bath, &c. Also, apple, pear and peach rece, grapes, currants, etc. Farther information can be bitained at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 221 Washington Street, Boston.

March 31. CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in pimples, or sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed, and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Aven's Sarsaparilla. Parges out these impurities, and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Uleers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotebes, Bolls, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Kheum, Scalt Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerons Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility; also, Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Aven's Sarsaparillad, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years, the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, blitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of oblequy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresiable by the ordinary run of the disease it is intended to oure. We can only insure the sick that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by anybody.

Aven's Cuenny Pecronal. Is so universally known to surpase every other romedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronehitis, Incipient Consumption, and

JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ., ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 6 TREMONT STREET, . BOSTON.

THE ETERNAL GOODNESS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

O friends, with whom my feet have trod The quiet aisles of prayer, Glad witness to your real for God

I trace your lines of argument ; Your logie, linked and strong, I weigh as one who dreads dissent, And fears a doubt as wrong.

But still my human hands are weak To hold your iron creeds; Against the words ye bid me speak, My heart within me pleads.

Who fathoms the Eternal Thought? Who talks of scheme and plan? The Lord is God! He needeth not The poor device of man. I walk with bare, hushed feet the ground

I dare not fix with mete and bound Ye praise His justice; even such

His pitying love I deem; Ye seek a king; I fain would touch Ye see the curse which overbroods A world of pain and less ;

And prayer upon the cross. More than your schoolmen teach, within Myself, alas! I know: Too dark ye cannot paint the sin,

I bow my forehead to the dust. I veil mine eyes for shame, And arge, in trembling self-distrust, A prayer without a claim. I see the wrong that round me lies,

I feel the guilt within ; I hear, with groan and travail-eries. The world confess its sin : Yet, in the maddening mase of things,

And tossed by storm and floe To one fixed stake my spirit elings : I know that God is good ! Not mine to look when cherabim And seraphs may not see,

But nothing can be good in Him The wrong that pains my soul below,

I know not of His hate-I know His geodness and His love ? I dimly guess from blessings known Of greater out of sight,
And, with the chastened Psalmist, own

is judgments too are right. I long for household voices gone, For vanished smiles I long; But God hath led my dear ones es, And He can do no wrong.

I know not what the future hath Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death is merey underlie

And if my heart and flesh are weak To bear an untried pain, The bruised reed He will not break, But strengthen and sustain. No offering of my own I have,

I can but give the gifts He gave, And plead His love for love. And so beside the Silent Sea I wait the muffled oar ;

On ocean or on shore. I know not where His islands lift Their fronded palms in air; I only know I cannot drift

Beyond His love and care. O brothers! if my faith is vain. If hopes like these betray,

Pray for me that my feet may gain The sure and safer way !

Thy creatures as they be, Forgive me if too close I lear

TO THE EARNEST THINKERS. If the mist of failure, gray, Cloud the breaking of the day. For whose coming all the waiting millions pray-If misgivings dull and rust

The first brightness of their trust-

Let the earnest thinkers open up the way. Show each brave, impatient soul How the waves of failure roll Back from brows that sternly front the waiting goal; How the single-handed right,

Dares to meet and conquer Evil's legioned whole. Hath its uses pure and sweet-How it fires the brain, the soul, with newer heat : Then with terrible rehound.

Up the heights of triumph go our conquering feet Show them how the Truth is strong When it battles with the Wrong, Though the coward quail before the struggle long; How the soldier of the Right Dares the fierce, unequal fight. Leaping fearless into Treason's armed throng !

Earnest thinkers of the day ! It is yours to clear the way, While our soldiers fight, our women work and pray, For the Right-for Truth-for God ! With the prophet's fiery spirit seal your say !

> ODE. God of our holy cause, Triumphant in thy laws Laws which our fathers sealed

Our Liberty. Lo! from thy throne on high Hear now the Nation's cry, Wide o'er our crimsoned land tch forth thy powerful hand, Lead all by thy com God of the free !

Ne'er to the foe to vield

Bid War's dread tumults cease, Send now the Star of Peac To illume our night; Roll back Rebellion's wa Grant freedom to the slave Home, friends and country save, Advocate, Friend, and King, Thy ruling sceptre bring, "And in thy sight"

Let all usurpers own That "Thou art God alone." vereign of every throne,

Buier of right.

-New Boilford Rep

# The Biberator.

The Laws of the Commonwealth -- Shall they be Enforced?

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.,

The Legislative Committee

FEBRUARY 28, 1865. [Phonographically reported by Jas. M. W. YERRINTON.]

have to consider at this time grows out of the question question. What we call the Temperance cause, in this Commonwealth, is half a century old; and, on and the Legislature on our side. What further do we the other side of the water, if you analyze strictly ask? Well, in the various counties of the State, more the legislation of the old countries, the attempt to or less, direct and honest effort has been made to carry in the world, no matter how old its first page is,no statute-book since the discovery of alcohol,which has not in it a law in regard to this subject; and, if you go behind the Christian era, and into the the elements that make both. The reasons why n s visible, I think, there. We are not, therefore, trying to gain or clutch any new ground; we are only examining the method by which an old and constant-

Again, some men say the Temperance cause is a very narrow, petty, sentimental enterprise, fit for halfwitted men, weak-minded women, theorists, but utterly repudiated by the manly and practical intellect mmon sense of the public. On the contrary, to my mind, the Temperance cause is one of the weightiest, broadest, most momentous, that a citizen un der democratic institutions, can contemplate-es pecially under democratic institutions here, and leading a race like ours. Every race, every blood, every climate, has its own special temptation. The tropics have one, the colder climates have another. Some races are distinguished from others by peculiar temptation and weakness. Our climate, our blood, is pe culiarly open to the necessity of material stimulus something that shall wake up and hurry the currents of the blood. The old idea of heaven, to the fathers of our race was a drunken revel, overflowing mead. and every intoxicating means. The race craves naturally, and still more incidentally,-from the fast life, from the incessant activity, from the hurried and excited nature which modern life gives us,-these stimulants, from some special need of the body itself. That is our temptation. Again, science, in modern times, has elaborated the processes of manufacturing intoxicating liquor to such a cheap and lavish extent, with one half-day's toll may spread his drunkenne over a week. And yet, with this blood, and with science holding out this temptation, and wages holding out these means, and the heavy working of republican institutions resting on the basis of the people themselves, with no breakwater of bayonet or of dessense, virtue, purpose of the masses the pedestal upon which the great, heavy machine of government must be built-with these yawning gulfs on each side our national progress, there are men who set their faces against the Temperance agitation, and bid us beware of taking up too much time with the narrow and petty interest which we assume to champion. A drunken people were never the safe depositories of the power of self-government. Hurried on, the mere victims of demagogues, uncontrollable passion their temptation and their guide, who can safe ly trust his future, and the institutions secured by such toil and such blood, to a race making or groping its way amid such evils and such weakness? that every man who desires the security of democratic institutions is to see to it, first of all, that every possible means be exhausted to secure, so far as human means can, a sober people. To my mind, that is the significance of the Temperance enterprise. I know its other phases, alluded to by my friend [Rev. A. A. Miner] who has just stood here-the domestic desolation, the individual ruin, the spiritual wreck, the pecuniary loss, the family destruction. I know all that; and, to the right mind, there lies the real strength of the Temperance agitation. But if any man is of too low a level, too sordid a logic, to appreciate or acknowledge that argument; at least citizenship and patriotism, at least selfishness, may be brought, for one moment, to reflect, when the very

ground around him rests secure only so long as the

statute book is upborne, and the rights of life and

The question which we meet to discuss to-night is

property secured, by a sober people.

one of this nature, -whether this great principle is to have a fair trial? Mark me! That is my text: the city the whole control of the State laws, also; and whether this great principle is to have, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a fair trial? That is all we ask. Boston is a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The law that prevails in Boston is made in vonder State House, and recorded in the statute book of the Commonwealth. The question to be asked, in regard to such law, is, whether the public opinion of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts demands it? If that opinion does, then Boston has one duty, and but one,-to obey it! Is there anything undemocratic in that? Is there any breach of municipal or individual liberty in that? Has Boston secoded from Berkshire? I contend that Boston is a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and bound to obey its law. Now, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts after thirty years of discussion, after the most ex haustive debate, after statistics piled mountain high on both sides, after every other method has been tried, and failed, has decided that what is called the Maine Liquor Law shall be the law of the Commonwealth. That is not sentiment,-that is a fact. If you doubt it, go to the Secretary of State's office, and get a certified copy. That is an indisputable fact, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has deliberately chosen that method of carrying out her temperance purpose Does any man say it is not a good method? My friend, that is not admissible. We have floated beyond that level of argument. The liquor dealers say it is not a good method. You are out of order! Si You do not belong to this stage of discussion! Mark you! We have funded thirty years of labor in that statute which the Governor has signed, and the Secretary of State has sealed. When it was first enacted, the liquor dealers of the State didn't like it. They went to the Legislature, but the Legislature stood unmoved. Having failed there, they went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, after thorough investigation, said, "It is law! How far, then, have the temperance people travelled? Let us stop, and take an inventory. We have got a law on the statute-book. We have got a reiterated decision of the Legislature, that that is their sober, We have got, further, the decision reme Court that it is constitutional. So far we have got. Now, what comes next? The various elements that go to make up the State are to obey it, are they not? Here is our claim : if you do not like it, go back into the arena, and agitate against it. Get up your tracts, your circulars, your lectures, your ready. We welcome them to that great debate. All public conventions, and assail the Gibraltar of the Legislature; and when you have carried it, we will sit down, and put our hands on our lips. There is ask? If they conquer us, we will submit. But we where we demand that the liquor interest shall meet have not been at boys' play for thirty years. We us,-in the convention, in the lecture-room, anywhere,-to agitate against the law. We are ready to meet them. We went through thirty years of such agitation. We tried license, we tried the fif. trial. (Applause.)

good thing to have a license system. Well, our argument is, "Gentlemen, we tried it for two hundred years, and it failed. Do let us try this fifty years. Is that an unfair demand ?"

From the method in which gentlemen address us. one would suppose that there never was a State that tried licensing; that it was a new thought, just struck out from some happy intellect, elevated by a glass of champagne (laughter and applause); whereas, license is as old as Plymouth Rock. The Commonwealth began with it, and they came up to the year 1855; and every philanthropist, every lover of his country and his city, was apale and aghast at the gigantic which this vice was making,-at the tremendous GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE-The question you yawning gulf in which all public virtue seemed about of Temperance—the interference with the sale—the public sale—of intoxicating drinks. It is not a new rotten to the very core. Now, therefore, what we have limit and prohibit, to a certain extent, in the cause of public protection, the free use and sale of intoxicating liquor, is many centuries old. The new point cussion is, that any man should assume that ever been made to carry it out. And in saying that, government trespasses on the rights of individuals I am not throwing any particular blame on any indi when it attempts, at last, to legislate on this subject. vidual officer. The Mayor and the Aldermen are as I think I may safely say, that there is no statute-book good as the average; our police agents and subordi nates are not open to exception. It is not the machine but it is the creator of the machine, with whom we legislation of the older countries, the same attempt effort has been made are plain enough on the very sur face of affairs. They were alluded to by my friend [Rev. Mr. Miner] just now. Nineteen hundred fifty-one places in this city where, illegally, liquor in sold, in open defiance of the law; eight or ten mil lions of dollars on this peninsula invested in the mar ufacture and sale of liquor; two or three million do lars' worth sold and consumed annually in the city it self. Every man familiar with the machinery of dem ocratic institutions knows, that two thousand men with ten millions of dollars behind them, commanding from three to seven thousand votes, as they readil may, can hold the balance in any election, and mak t beyond question that no candidate can even be ven tured by either party, who is not pledged, publicly of privately, not to execute this law of the State. Every nan knows that that power, thus massed up, can cor trol the municipal government of the city of Boston But we are not now finding fault with that state o omething else, the city of Boston says to us, by the voice of her Attorneys, her Aldermen, her Mayor word. Year after year she comes to the Legislature and says, "We cannot execute your law." Well, there are two paths open. One path is, Repeal the law; the other path is, Try somebody else to execut it. Suppose the engineer of the Fitchburg road should report to the directors, "I can't run your engine be directors. One would be to take up the rails west of Groton; the other, to get a new engineer. Which de you suppose they would adopt? (Applause.) The city of Boston says to the Commonwealth,-a Com monwealth that, after thirty years of discussion, after two hundred years of patient experiment, announce elsewhere,-the city of Boston says, " We cannot ex ecute your law." We take her at her word, and we proceed to do-what? Why, to go back to the armory democratic weapons, to find whether Democrac has any other means of carrying out a law.

Now, mark you! what is a city? It is a body of it habitants, selected from the rest of the State, which assembles together and goes to the Legislature, and says, "Grant us a city government." Why do they want it? They say: "We have large masses of crin inal inhabitants, large massed an quantities of wealth -we need a more stringent machinery than a country ter, and with it take certain conditions and privilege and rights peculiar to a city." Now, the tendency of the last hundred years has been to what you may call no government; that is, toward making the govern ment light as possible; filing down all its powers, restricting all its old despotic qualities. That is the tendency of our day. You see it everywhere. We give to wards, to towns, and small districts unlimited cor trol of their own affairs. In the well-educated, sparse ly-populated, comparatively poor districts of Mass chusetts, it succeeds. Education and virtue supply the place of force and compulsion. We have tried the same policy with the city. We have given to it the exclusive execution of the State laws. It was not forty years ago. The city was then a town in the county of Suffolk. The State sent its own sheriff and its own deputy sheriffs, appointed by itself, not by vote, to execute its laws. You know the city has two codes,-its own by-laws and also the laws of the State. Its own by-laws were always executed by itself. Hal a century ago, the State laws were executed by State officials. We have gradually tended toward giving to to-day,-a fact, probably, of which not one in ten in this audience is aware, -the police of Boston are en gaged three-quarters of their time, and more, in the xecution, not of city laws, but of State laws,-or laws which, half a century ago, would have largely been in the hands of the sheriff and his deputies, ap pointed by the State. We have gone thus far.

Now, like all other grants, the State may resun this. The reason why she should resume it is, because the city goes to the State House, year by year, and says: "We cannot execute your laws." If you incorporate a company to build a railroad, after the sumes the franchise; so of a bridge, a factory, or anything; after the lapse of the assigned time, if unfinished, the State resumes the franchise. The State granted to the city of Boston the right to execute her laws: they are not executed, and the city proclaims by the lips of her own officers, that she cannot execute them. Therefore the temperance men-who have funded thirty years of work in that statute, and who claim of the community this, that, at least, the plan shall have a trial-as I said at the beginning, a trial and nothing more—ask that some other means substituted. Suppose this plan is tried twenty years and fails; we will give it up. Suppose you try it, and it does not work even the miracles that we hope; we will surrender it. But long argument, patient debate constant experiment, have lifted it into the statute book; and now, certainly, we may rightfully clai that the State shall provide the machinery to try it be fore it is taken off of that statute-book. Is there any thing hard, anything unfair, anything undemocrati in that claim ?

But the city says, "You cannot execute a law which has not public opinion behind it." Granted. I have no wish to execute a law which has not public opinion behind it. I have no wish to execute a law that has not a preponderating public opinion behind it.
But the opinion of what public? Is it the opinion of
the City Hall? Is it the opinion of the grog-shops of Boston? Is it the opinion of Beacon Street and the clubs? Is it the opinion of Ann Street and North Street? Is it the opinion of the criminals in the dock? No; the law rests on the public opinion of the Com monwealth; and, if the liquor interests of Boston wish to appear before that tribunal, we are ready-always

have converted the Commonwealth; it has accepted this idea, and made it into a statute; and, if there be a law in Massachusetts, we mean it shall have a fair teen gallon law,-every method,-and we failed. Let How is it to be done? We have got a Court; we me turn aside to say one word here. The Chief of have got a Legislature; what we want is an ExecuPolice said, in 1883, that he thought it would be a tive. Now, friends, before I begin to speak on that

Police does not succeed, we shall ask something more.
You need not think you will get rid of us with that.
This is our solemn conviction of duty. We have converted the public opinion of the Commonwealth; we mean now to exhaust Yankee ingenuity in the invention of machiners to exhaust the law and when and this is the man which the State has devised to ention of machinery to execute that law; and, when and this is the man which the State has devised to vention of machinery to execute that law; and, when universal Yankeedom confesses that it is bankrupt, we will give up, and not until then. (Applause.) If the Metropolitan Police is not enough, then we will devise something stronger and better, before we sit down and say that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, does not rule this commonwealth with the thing of the conference of commonwealth, but that the liquor dealers of Boston do,—for that is the issue. The question is, where is the law to be made? In the gilded saloons of Boston, or in the State House on yonder hill? If the million of people who inhabit this Commonwealth make the law, this is law, and Boston has no right to complain—having abdicated by her own confession—that we go now to the State, and claim other and better machine-ry to carry it out. ry to carry it out.

death, he could bequeath it. Public opinion nibbled at that question for a hundred years, and then settled tent was enrolled among the parchments, many men relucted; but it gradually settled down from the food nes into the character of the Saxon race; and, today, every drop of Anglo-Saxon blood acknowledges the sacredness of property derived from a hundre ucates the moral sense of the community. Many a man has no higher level than the statute-book. What is legal he respects. If he trespasses against it, he feels himself a sinner. What is illegal he shrinks from. Now, this law, if you leave it on the statutebook, is to be the most powerful moral sussion that onscience of the Commonwealth. Leave it there a century, let it rest on the public opinion of the Commuch ashamed of being descended from an illegal liquor dealer as from an African slave-trader. (Applause.) Ty-day, you regard that statement as fanatiism; but you forget, that the masses of mankind may get their ethics, in the first instance, from the statute book, and only secondly from the Bible; so that, if you will only let this statute stand, we shall have, not merely public opinion, but public virtue, to sanction But you say to me, it is a single statute. It is no

this single statute alone. The liquor dealers of the

city of Boston permit (that is the proper word) the ex-

ecution of the State laws only so far as they not inter-

fere with their interest. Take the Sunday law. It

there be anything anchored in the very superstition, as

well as in the religious principles of Massachusetts, it is the sacredness of the seventh day; and yet that law two centuries old,-perhaps the most largely supported by public opinion of anything this side the law of muris not executed on this peninsula, and never will be, when it comes in conflict with the interests of the liquor-dealers of the streets. You talk to me about this statute not being capable of execution. There is no statute capable of execution which com athwart the selfishness of the liquor trade of the city Gambling is illegal; the brothel is illegal. They stratum and corner-stone, the 1,950 open places for the sale of intoxicating drinks; and do you suppose that either of those laws, held superstitiously, conven tionally, religiously sacred as they are in the heart of every Massachusetts man, is executed, or can be exe cuted to-day, when the liquor dealers of this city to a ertain extent cover these places with the shelter of their common interest? No: I am not standing here to-night to plead merely that the Maine Liquor Law cannot be executed; I am saying that ten millions of dollars, standing behind what are in fact the criminal classes of the city (and I use the word "criminal" in its broad, legal sense-everything which evades the laws-by-laws, State laws, all laws,)-I say ten millions of dollars, two thousand places for the sale of drink, standing behind the criminal classes, sustaining them, massing them together by the attraction of ficiently, it must be done by the old democratic authority-the sovereignty of the State. Why does the city ask for peculiar privileges for her police ? You meet a policeman in the street, and he has now ers over you a hundred fold greater than the constable of a country town. Why does the city want it? Be population of the peninsula-in ten years pass through the station-house or jail. Now go with me to Berkshire; less than two men out of a hundred are subject to the same imprisonment in that county. Do you suppose that a country like this can rule itshire does ? Of course not. The criminal classes hand. ed together, rich, massed up, are too strong for democratic institutions. I avow my belief, derived from the experience of San Francisco, New Orleans, Cinstreets cannot execute the laws. You may be astonished, indignant, incredulous; but the history of all great cities proves it. San Francisco flung herself out of a government into the hands of private citizens to save herself from anarchy. Baltimore did the same. New Orleans did the same. New York, deal with the criminal classes of the city, and she invoked the aid of Parliament and the whole realm o govern her territory. Boston has grown, within ten years, so much into the resemblance of a crowded capital, that the same result is reached here. Why, adies and gentlemen, we relieve every year the povur assistance by the habits of intoxication of the

point, let me say one thing. If the Metropolitan man of you knows that the mother in the country

mmonwealth, but that the liquor dealers of Boston chinery succeeds, well. If it does not succeed, some We are not on trial; we have gained the battle; we One other point. You must not expect that this only ask to reap the fruits. If anybody disputes law will convert the whole Commonwealth in a mo-ment. Look at the history of all law. The time good, that a license system would be better, we are willing to go with him into the argument; but that is outed point whether a man owned a separate lot of argument. We demand now, that, having got the That was settled by public opinion. Then re- statute, we have a trial. I challenge the press of the tined a second question; whether, owning it at his city, the journals of the liquor dealers, to answer that claim-a trial of the statute we have richly earfied. Some say that this law cannot be executed. No law is perfectly executed. Our isile and houses of

correction are the evidence that no law is thoroughly executed. But what we claim is, that, with fair me terials, this law may be as well executed as any law as young as it. Evidence is ready at hand that, in the large cities in Maine, where there was as much the drinking was killed by the execution of the Maine Liquor Law; and I challenge the history of all legis tion to show that any other law, one year old or the statute-book, was ever able to kill four-fifths of the evil against which it was directed. I claim as law has ever achieved. When thoroughly executed it killed four fifths of the sin which it attacked. You know well that the stranger in the streets of New York, if he is disposed to indulge in the vices that are hidden, must seek out counsel and assistance in order to enable himself to indulge. The man who has any purpose stands firm against the temptation but many a man, who has no purpose, is unable to sin from lack of opportunity. But when you open every fifteenth door in the streets, it must be a Hercules who is able to stand against that temptation. Shut up these tempting entrances, and seven out of ten who enter the city for the purpose of getting a livelihood are saved from temptation. Hide it from the investigation of the law, compel it to retreat into privacy cellars, and a man must seek it, seek it with advice, seek it with assistance, before he can fall through that sieve of deficient opportunity into shameful dulgence. There will be only a tenth or a fifth who will contrive the way to pass. Every man acquainted with the history of the city indulgence, in this and imilar crimes, knows we'll this principle. Hide the sale of liquors, and we save our sons and brothers. Execute this law, and the streets of Boston, if not ennother can trust her boy, the wife her husband, the brother his brother, in these streets of the capital, for education, for trade, for pleasure, without follow ing him with a pang. I contend that no man needs argument, no man needs evidence, on such a subject as this; and no man has lived forty years who has not seen his pathway of life marked by the graves of some that he loved most, from whose promise he augured most, whose career was to be the brightest, who have fallen at his side, victims to this sin. I hould not dare to uncover one single roof in this city, no matter how guarded by wealth, education, or any other fence; for I should be sure to find, even in the parrowest family circle, one vacant seat, which this gigantic tempter had emptied. I have only such tale to tell as every one of your hearts bears witness to. Lawyer, merchant, divine-no matter where you take your testimony; every man's heart is full, eve-

ry man's memory is the most accusing witness against this great social evil. For myself, I go back to the opening of life, and I count the best and the brightest who started with me, and some of the most loved, who have been victims to this great social evil. I am no sentimentalist. The keen arrows of dreadful ing them, massing them together by the attraction of a common interest, always have, always will, always must, control the municipal government of the peninsular. If you want any law exceeds (fithfulls of the peninsular of the p great individual duty resting upon every man who judges his own past, or who has any pity for his

## GERRIT SMITH ON LOCAL AGGRANDIZE-

MENT. cause she acknowledges that the government wages an unequal war with the criminal classes. Remember, that in ten years, forty-five men out of every hundred on this peninsula are arrested for crime. Forty-five men out of every hundred—nearly one-half of the population of the peninsula—in ten years pass ing and the love of rule produced it at the South; so the greed of gain can produce it at the North. He instances the selfishness of New Jersey in im-He instances the selfishness of New Jersey in im-posing transit duties, and that of New York in re-fusing to consent to the use of the Niagara river for e same facility and earnestness that Berk
Of course not. The criminal classes, bandrich, massed up, are too strong for demoutions. I avow my belief, derived from
the same facility and earnestness that Berk
of a portion of the people of the State. Of New
Jersey, he says: "In effect and to no small extent,
New Jersey has seceded from the nation. That she
has not seceded from it directly and entirely, is only because she has not been tempted to do so. cinnati, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, no affection for her sister states, and no patriotic cinnati, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, that it will be found, in the next hundred years, that great cities cannot be ruled by municipal governments based on democratic foundations. The votes of the streets cannot execute the laws. You may be astonherself to be no less selfish, unpatriotic, and unna-tional than the State of New Jersey, in refusing to permit the use of the Niagara as an outlet for the productions of the West. By all that is patriotic and national, just and generous, fraternal and religious, she is urged to permit it. Nevertheless, she withstands the appeal. For she thinks she can wise by experience, saved herself from the same lot by going to Albany, and invoking the shelter of the State. London, the capital of the civilized world, in the time of Sir Robert Peel, found herself unable to "that it, as well as the patriotism, be remarks that it, as well as the patriotism, is affected," eeming that "patriotism poor which does not go for be country, and the whole country." The spirit which Mr. Smith animadverts on needs

rebuke, no doubt. It will until better principles are established among men. It will need rebuke and checking till human nature shall become subject to higher laws and nobler impulses than the erty of 50,000 persons on this peninsula—40,000 of them, according to the testimony—of Benevolent Societies and the Overseers of the Poor, reduced to claim seek their own ends, often in suicidal ways, through ignorance and blinding selfishness. The West seek our assistance by the habits of intoxication of the head of the family. Forty thousand persons kneel to your overseers of the Poor every year, in person or by representatives. What makes them? The drinking saloons of the city. And to us, who pay that taxation, those drinking saloons say, "You shall not execute that plan which the wisdom of the State has effects. It is the root of business enterprise; it is the ground for the president of these recognition. execute that plan which the wisdom of the State has devised to prevent the evil." Every year, 25,000 persons are arrested for crime; nine-tenths caused by drunkenness; increasing every year. You spent \$700,000 on this peninsula the last twelve months to educate 25,000 children—to lift them to morals, intelligence, and virtue. All the time, two thousand drinking places are open, and they drag down 30,000 in habitants,—adults, the grown-up perfect, developed fruit of your schools—drag them down to the pit. You might as well take that \$700,000 spent for schools, and fling it over the end of Long Wharl, when with one hand you build, and with the other tear down your building. your building.

These are the serious considerations. Every man who knows his fellows well enough to judge on this question, knows that streets, planted with every fitteenth house a place for the public sale of drink, are not safe streets for a weak man to walk in. Every Utica Herald.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

We believe it was quite possible to have selecnger man for President; yet that does ct with the fact that his death or perma a strong conflict with the fact that his death or permanent conflict with the fact that his death or permanent disability now would be a calamity—very generally and justly deplored. We cannot force the fact ture which that bereavement would open; yet withink few Americans, even though disloyal or wish to confront its realization.

But, if the President is to outlive the term of which he has just entered, a radical retractions must be promptly effected in the current excitor on his time and energies. He has been carried the there is the property of the prayer by his four years in the White House than he could have been by the year of constant labor in the courts or a farm. All and the prayer of constant labor in the courts or a farm. All and the prayer of constant labor in the courts or a farm. All and the prayer of constant labor in the courts or a farm.

f constant labor in the courts or a farm. All vi of constant labor in the courts or a tirm. All the knew him in 1860 and have met him in 1865, and have observed his air of fatigue, exhaustion and in guor—so different from his old hearty, carelea, jo al manner. We are sure no good phy has seen him since last December con ot his recent illness without feeling that this was what might and should have been expected. human strength is finite, and no man only

For human strength is unite, and no man onto endure the constant tension of his faculties is usual on President Lincoln, without a more or less spead break-down. Go when you will to the White Home from early morn until a late bour at night, and y find the ante-chamber filled with a crowd of an find the ante-chamber filled with a crowd of say solicitors of a special interview with the President. "Only five minutes," pleads one who may han come from Iowa for the purpose, and whe that is very hard that the President cannot give him that minimum of attention when he has given so made of his time and energies to advance what he minimum of attention when he has given a ned of his time and energies to advance what he mistakenly considers that President's fortunes, not no fleeting that even a five minutes' interview with entering that even a five minutes' interview with entering the should desire an ambiguous. ery one who should desire an audience would very soon place our Chief Magistrate beyond the scope of earthly aspiration. Let it be understood that the President would confer for even two minutes with every one who might fancy that he had occasion for an interview, and Mr. Lincoln could not re-

sion for an interview, and Mr. Lincoln could not re-main above ground for even a month longer. It being simply impossible that the President should grant an audience to every one who solicils it, we urge that decided steps should at once be taken in the premises. If his life is indeed work taken in the premises. If his life is indeed work saving, those steps cannot be taken a moment to soon. The post-office at Wampsville or the idea waitership at Patchogue may be a matter of grave consequence to the people of that respected locality; but the life of the President bappers at pressay, and the property of ty; but the line of the Fresident happens at present to be of even greater consequence to the country in general; and this cannot be preserved if he is tonceive deputations and listen to conflicting subments touching rival aspirants to said possesses inspectorship. If we be determined that Mr. Lin. inspectorship. If we be determined that Mr. Lis-coln's life is of greater consequence than the rial interest in question, then that determination e-mands instant and resolute action in its support. Few can have an adequate idea of the rel-

papers that go up to the President dair demanding his consideration and action. Applica tions for office and for military promotion; ton permits and other varieties of the unclean brook don of spies and other convicted traitors; entres-ies for the release of smugglers, blockade-reases and sellers of goods to Rebels; protests against ills act of alleged spoliation or tyranay by ry commandant; replications to such protests, &c. Of course, mistakes would be made to &c. Of course, mistakes would be made and in justice committed in acting in this mass of busine under any circumstances; but how many most inevitably be made when the President tim and powers are all absorbed by pers documents prepared and laid before him, with his a very confused notion of what they are, and with no other knowledge of the facts on which they are based than that supplied by an indorsement afind by some one who may be careless, or prejudiced, a bribed. The perils and evils of this slap-dash ma-

ner of doing business are most palpable.

Reform in the premises is sure to come; but may come too late. It ought now to be settled a as never hereafter to be unsettled, that the Prei-dent can give but an hour or two per day to penoal interviews with others than those in in official relations with him; and that this limit term must be allotted as he judges most conduct such interviews, let him spend one of them in the East Room, conversing informally with all cones and let the other be given in specified allottment such as he may single out from the crowd thus of lected. But attach no weight to this suggestion nor to any mere question of detail—the vital meter being that the President must be relieve, at once and forever, from the pressure of person solicitations and interviews which now watefully absorb his working hours, and threaten to end present the solicitation. maturely his days .- N Y. Tribune.

We trust the timely hint and admonition ontained in the foregoing article will be duly heeded.

## THE COUNTRY'S LESSON.

Andrew Johnson, the Vice President elect, on the day of his induction into office, stood up in the United States Senate, in presence of representtives of foreign governments and the leading states men of the country, in a state of undoubted inter-cation. Whether this was an occasional condition or a confirmed habit, neither he nor his friends have or a commend nabit, neither he nor his mean are thought fit to enlighten us. The fact itself is enough The spectacle was humiliating, and the thought it makes every American citizen hang his head in shame. The first feeling excited is that of in-dignation. The moral sentiments are outraged by ch exhibitions, and we pour forth our indignate the contract of the contract o rebuke on the offender. This is man should be allowed to outrage interests of morality, without feeling the consequences. Every citizen who by his vote aided in the election of the Vice President has a right in election of the Vice President has a right demand that this violation of decency and until be noticed, and that the Senate of the United State

should thoroughly investigate the subject.

But we have little hope or expectation that not thing will be done in this direction. The whole the control of t fair, as far as possible, will be hushed up. Already the papers speak of the appearance of the vin President in the Senate. He is described as having President in the Senate. He is developing to go recovered from his recent illness, and being in go spirits. His friends greet him with a contial we come, and nothing is said of what has passed.

Now there is something behind this affair was than the fact itself. In Washington, drinking it in that the fact itself. In Washington, and it is not the same time of the same time. custom. It is sanctioned by fashion, and it is considered a very heinous offence for honor members to get drunk. Unless the capital is demembers to get drunk. Unless the capacitation famed, even those who call themselves ladies join in the social glass until the flushed cheek, sparking even the social glass until the flushed cheek. and unloosed tongue tell the story of excess. If the these things are true, is it any wonder that drushan ness shows itself on the 4th of March at noosaly? As drew Johnson, staggering in the Senate and recing ech, is only a mirror, in sind a very large class of men, both public and private, ee the image of themselves.

In view of these facts, it will be of little stall to

let off a few explosive words of indignation. The leaves the evil untouched. We strike at the rel leaves the evil untouched. We strike as only when the social habits and customs are changed. All of our cities educate men to be drunkards he was elect them. fore they go to Washington. change, then, must begin at home. Ereryth, the evil of intemperance is on the increase, are fast becoming a nation of drunkards and such startling forth at these which from time to in such startling facts as these, which from time !

become known, do not convince us, then we vill of believe, though one rise from the dead.

Ere this nation can be rescued, we need a rafigle change in our social customs. Men live fast. The war has made diskingers. war has made drinking very common. When the strate war strate liquors madden the inebriate. More down by alcohol than by rebel builets. down by alcohol than by rebel bullets. Our years tenen are swittly going down to the druntant grave. Who does not see all this? The fact is Washington is only one. It follows in the commit drift. If we go on, where will be the end? The event and the hour both point one way.

a grand temperance revival. Nothing short of temperance reform will save us. We must keep the committee of the committee

this is done, the evil is untouched, and time have a repetition of the disgraceful eces a Washington.

Since writing the above, it is announced that in Since writing the above, it is announced that in Vice President has taken the pledge of total should be the state of the president has a trace if is, nence for four years. We hope this is true; if is, nence for four years. We hope this is true; if is, nence for four years. Vice President has taked the nence for four years. We hope this and both Houses would follow in the would be the dawn of a better day politics and legislation.—Beston Chris

THE EVERY

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Four copies All remittan lating to the pecu S Advertiseme es at ten cents pe three insertions. I The Agents horized to receiv

The following paper, via :-- Wana so Jackson, and WM. LLOYD G

> VOL Sel

SHERMAN'S AI

FORAGERS M Within the last mitted atrocities up borrors of a battle son. In one insta on the roadside, wi bearing the words.
In another instr by the roadside, w persons. And ye tion of Chesterville our infantry soldie cut, but with no frightful murders. reason assigned for farce, and that an fate if we fall into on Beauregard, an the blood of their p

murderous game is will bitterly rue th A NEG During the skirm The most serious a negro woman, who had taken cover. would not have be Carolina female be over her neck and of her ear, which t paned on. "What was it th

her.
"Lor bress me, u down."
" Didn't you feel "Yes, now I 'miden I just knock as glad I not dead, would get me, cos I UNC To-day is the fir have seen a househ ly dressed and the who have inhabited

fifty miles behind u

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whining complaint HORR During this camp tes of the horrors have seen men and type of the Anglo-S been hought and so I have looked upo men who bave suff their cruel masters, too horrible for beli been so impressed vinfluence of this cur of these South Carol sent the seum and the South Carolinians th

GENERAL SHE

I happened to be

oths, and barely

those interviews whe eral Sherman and t was piquant and intacteristic of both pa nificant be lieve it a fair expression ry question. A party of ten or their way through owners had carried lumbia to the other mules and horses, we from our army. The contheir way back on their way back of huma found out of the found out of the nd out of the Three negroes were front of the General feet back from the several officers of Slocum, were gath scene. The Genera

"Well, men, what
you from?"
"Wese jus come
with bim to carry
youins," with him to carry youina." You thought we is to get the mules in to get the mules on the young cumin, and young cumin, and young cumin, and and nothin would and nothin would along de cavary rufight to deth. Deright to deth. Deright with the deep of den lost dere hot dem ob Sherman."

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